

T H E
COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1789.

Embellished with the following COPPER-PLATES.

I. A View of the STATE-HOUSE; &c. at ANNAPOLIS.

II. A View on the River SCHUYLKILL.

To which are added,

III. A Cut of the GROUND-PLAN of the above-mentioned State-House:

IV. A Cut representing the Circle of the SOCIAL AND BENEVOLENT AFFECTIONS.

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TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

A METEOROLOGICAL TABLE; for the month of JANUARY, 1783: ----- also
The PRICES CURRENT of MERCHANDIZE and PUBLIC SECURITIES, and the COURSE
of EXCHANGE.

P H I L A D E L P H I A :

P R I N T E D F O R J A M E S T R E N C H A R D .

PENNSYLVANIA, ff.

I do certify that James Trenchard, on the 28th day of February 1789, entered in the Prothonotary's Office of the County of Philadelphia, a Publication entitled "The Columbian Magazine, or Monthly Miscellany, for February, 1789" agreeably to an Act of the general Assembly

JAMES BIDDLE, Proth. Phila. County.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If L. will divest his piece of that vein of *personality* which runs through it, we shall give it a place, with pleasure—While we lash the vice, let us spare the man.

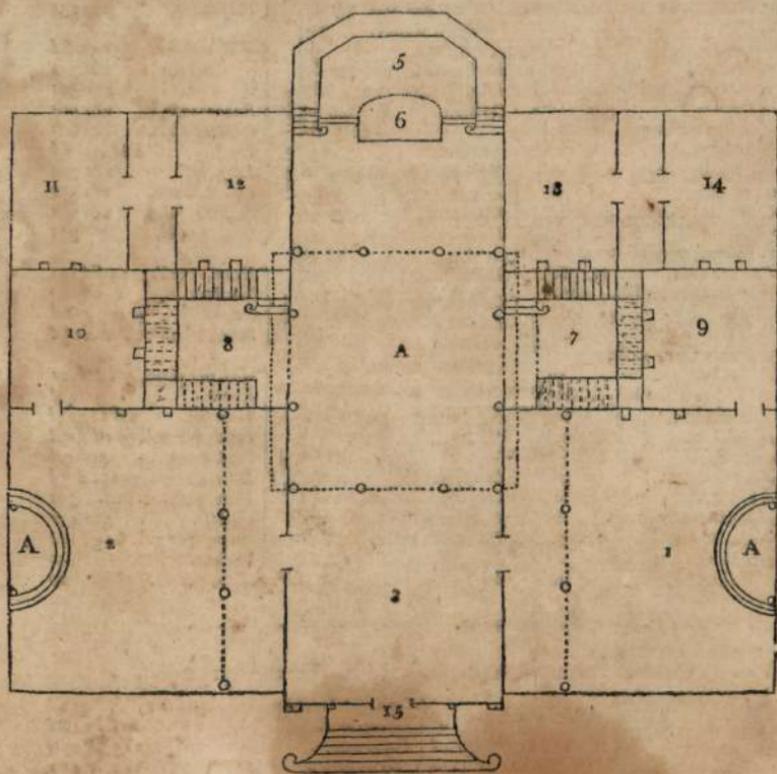
The Retailer, No. VIII. in our next.

C. O. shall be gratified.

Our Bordentown friend shall be noticed in due course.

The *Elegy on a Dying Prostitute*, next month.

The GROUND PLAN of the STATE-HOUSE at ANNAPOLIS.



T H E

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1789.

*A DESCRIPTION of the STATE-HOUSE at ANNAPOLIS, the
Capital of MARYLAND.*

[Illustrated by a perspective view and ground-plan of the building.]

THIS handsome edifice, which has been many years in erecting, and is not yet finished, is built chiefly of brick, and decorated in a style of great taste: but there is a disproportion between the dome and the body of the building which must hurt the eye of every spectator. This defect might be considerably lessened by adding a parapet wall, of a few feet in height, which would conceal the roof from the eye, and at the same time, extend the height of the walls, to the apparent diminution of that of the dome. The parapet wall might be pierced and ornamented so as to add symmetry, lightness and elegance to the whole. The rising ground, too, on which it stands,

is happily calculated to aid the effect intended by the proposed addition: for a vertical cut might be made in the earth, at a proper distance from the structure, and drawn either around the whole, or along the front of it, so as to leave an handsome terrace when the outer part of the hill should be removed and made level with the streets. This terrace, ascended by a flight of steps, would give body to an edifice whose only conspicuous defect is the want of it, and which, if assisted by the additions proposed, would doubtless reflect honour on the skill of its ingenious architect, and do credit to the munificence of a sister state.

REFERENCES to the PLAN.

1. The upper house of assembly, near 45 feet square—17 feet high.
2. Lower house of assembly, the same size as the upper house.
- A. A. Thrones for the speakers.
3. Vestibule, a cube of near 32 feet.
4. Saloon, 32 by 40, with a view up the dome 111 feet.
5. General court, 32 feet high.
6. The bar.

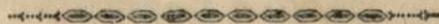
- 7 and 8. Stair-cases, continued up to the campanile of the dome,
155 feet.
9 and 10. Committees' rooms.
11, 12, 13 and 14. Archives;—land, general court, chancery court,
and wills.
15. Portico.

The second story is nearly comparted as below :

Over No. 1. is the council-chamber ; over No. 2. is the auditor's chamber ; over the archives are repositories for stores and arms ; also in the arc, over the committee-rooms, are jury-rooms.

Height of the building.	Feet.
From the platform to the cornice, about	36
From the cornice to the top of the arc,	23
From the top of the arc to the cornice of the facade of the dome,	30
From the cornice to the band above the elliptical windows,	24
—This terminates the view internally.	113
From the band to the balcony,	22
Height of the turret,	17
From the cornice of the turret to the floor of the campanile,	6
Height of the campanile,	14
Height of the pedestal and acorn,	10
Height of the spire,	18
Entire height, about	200

	Feet.	In.
The diameter of the Dome, at its base	40	0
Balcony,	30	0
Turret,	17	0
Campanile,	10	0
Acorn,	3	8



REFLECTIONS *on the Study of NATURE* : Translated from the
Latin of the celebrated LINNÆUS.

[Continued from p. 6.]

IF our probation had been the only object of divine wisdom in forming the world, it would have been sufficient for that wisdom, which does nothing in vain, to have produced an indigested chaos, in which, like worms in a cheese, we might have indulged in eating and sleeping : food and rest would then have been the only things for which we should have had an inclination ; and our lives would have passed like those of the flocks, whose only care is the

gratification of their appetite. But our condition is far otherwise.—

For the Author of eternal salvation is also the Lord of nature. He who has destined us for future joys, has at present placed us in this world. Whoever therefore shall regard with contempt the economy of the Creator here, is as truly impious as the man who takes no thought of futurity. And in order to lead us toward our duty, the Deity has so closely connected the study of his works with our general convenience and happiness, that the more we examine them, the more we discover for our use and gratification. There is no land so barren and dreary, that any one who should come there need perish with hunger, if he knew the bodies which it produces, and how to use them properly; and we see constantly, that all rural and domestic economy, founded on the knowledge of nature, rises to the highest perfection, whilst other undertakings, not deduced from this science, are involved in insurmountable difficulties.

The magnificence and beauty, the regularity, convenience, and utility of the works of creation, cannot fail to afford man the highest degree of pleasure; so that he who has seen and examined most of these, must the more perfectly admire and love the world as the work of the great Creator, and must the more readily acquiesce in his wise government. To be the interpreter of the perfect wisdom of an infinite God, will by him be esteemed the highest honour that mortals can attain. Can any work be imagined more forcibly to proclaim the majesty of its author, than a little inactive earth rendered capable of contemplating itself as animated by the hand of

God? of studying the dimensions and revolutions of the celestial bodies, rolling at an almost infinite distance, as well as the innumerable wonders dispersed by the Creator over this globe? in all which appear manifest traces of divine wisdom and power, and the consideration of which affords so much delight, that a man who has tasted it would cheerfully prefer it to all other enjoyments.

Nature always proceeds in her accustomed order, for her laws are unchangeable; the omniscient God has instituted them, and they admit of no improvement.

It is so evident that the continent is gradually and continually increasing by the decrease of the waters, that we want no other information of it than what nature gives us: mountains and vallies, petrifications and the strata of the earth, the depths of the ocean and all the various kinds of stones, proclaim it aloud. As the dry land increases at this day, so it is probable it has all along gradually extended itself from the beginning: if we therefore enquire into the original appearance of the earth, we shall find reason to conclude, that instead of the present wide-extended regions, one small island only was in the beginning raised above the surface of the waters.

If we trace back the multiplication of all plants and animals, as we did that of mankind, we must stop at one original pair of each species. There must therefore have been in this island a kind of living museum, so furnished with plants and animals, that nothing was wanting of all the present produce of the earth. Whatever nature yields for the use or pleasure of mankind was here presented to our first parents; they were there-

fore completely happy. If that favoured man was obliged to acquire the knowledge of all these things in the same order, and according to the same laws of nature to which we are subject, that is, by means of the external senses; he must have taken a view of the nature, form, and qualities of each animal, in order to distinguish it by a suitable name and character: so that the chief employment of the first man, in this garden or museum of delights, was to examine the admirable works of his Creator.

Among the luxuries therefore of the present age, the most pure and unmingled is that afforded by collections of natural productions. In them we behold offerings as it were from all the inhabitants of the earth; and the productions of the most distant shores of the world are presented to our sight and consideration: openly and without reserve they exhibit the various arms which they carry for their defence, and the instruments with which they go about their various employments; and whilst every one of them celebrates its Maker's praise in a different manner, can anything afford us a more innocent pleasure, a more noble or refined luxury, or one that charms us with greater variety?

To man, made for labour, due intervals of relaxation are no less necessary, than sleep is to the body when exhausted by watching; and truly unhappy may that mortal be reckoned, to whom nothing affords amusement. He who is exhausted by the more weighty labours, has the greatest need of rest: but rest, not tempered with pleasure, becomes torpid insensibility. The principal reward of labour, which the Creator has

granted to man, is leisure with enjoyment; and mortals generally exert their utmost efforts to obtain it.

Almost all princes have had their favourite amusements to refresh them when fatigued with business. Some of them, in early times, when men had scarcely left off eating acorns, employed their leisure hours in feasting and dancing, in games and useless sports, wrestlings or other public exhibitions, in hunting parties, or in the seraglios of women; but when the fields began to glow with the riches of Ceres, these lords of the earth sought for more refined gratifications; and at length some of them have employed their leisure hours in collecting nature's productions. Fane has long celebrated the museum of the grand duke of Tuscany. The queen of Portugal is at present engaged in making a collection. The kings of Spain have bestowed more attention and expence in this way than any other princes: by their means the rich stores of America have been sought out and examined. The museum of the king of France has scarcely its equal in the world. The empress queen of Hungary has ordered all kinds of natural curiosities to be bought for her. The parliament of England has purchased the excellent collection of sir Hans Sloane, and dedicated it to public use. The stadtholder of the United Provinces, a little before his death, fitted up a museum, at Leyden; and Peter I. emperor of Muscovy, has taken care to buy up all the collections of this kind that he could meet with, in order to enrich a museum with them at Petersburg.

In this manner the pleasure which results from contemplating the wisdom of the Creator in his

works, has been diffused over the globe, and has entered the palaces of princes.

Our august monarch, with his royal consort, are the first Swedish princes who have fostered these sciences. His majesty has adorned his splendid museum in the palace of Ulricsdahl, with a variety of quadrupeds preserved in spirits of wine, a great number of stuffed birds, an innumerable quantity of insects and shells arranged in cabinets; not to mention the valuable herbarium, and the beautiful menagerie, in which living beasts and birds are kept.

The queen has taken delight in collecting insects and shells, as well as corals and crystals, from all parts of the world, and has ornamented her palace of Drottningholm with them so successfully, that I doubt whether any other collection of the kind can be compared to it. Thus does this royal pair take pleasure in contemplating the wonderful works of the Creator, and daily behold in them, as in a glass, the signs of his wisdom and goodness.

As the manners and customs which prevail in the world always take their rise in the courts of princes, as from a never-failing spring; whatever magnificence or vanity, whatever luxuries or amusements, whatever conversation and opinions reign there, are for the most part diffused through the whole kingdom: happy is that people who may learn from their superiors to love the works of nature; inasmuch as they beget a veneration for the Deity, and lay the foundation of all economy and public felicity.

I know not what to think of those people who can, without emotion, hear or read the accounts of the many wonderful animals which inhabit foreign countries.

What principally strikes us agreeably at first sight is colour, of which the good and great Creator has given to some animals a rich variety, far beyond the reach of human art. Scarcely any thing can equal the beauty of birds in general; particularly the brilliant splendour of the Peacock. India, indeed, boasts a number of fishes, whose painted scales almost equal the plumage of birds in beauty; not to mention the Indian fishes, *Trichiurus Lepturus* (Sword-fish of Brown's Jamaica) and *Zeus Vomer*, whose brilliant white colour exceeds the purest and most polished silver; or the Gold-fish (*Cyprinus aureus*) of the Chinese, which shines with such golden splendour, that the metal itself is by no means comparable to it. People of rank in India keep the last-mentioned fish alive in their apartments, in earthen vessels, as in fish-ponds, and feed them with their own hands, that they may have something to excite admiration perpetually before their eyes. The Author of nature has frequently decorated even the minutest insects and worms themselves, which inhabit the bottom of the sea, in so exquisite a manner, that the most polished metal looks dull beside them. The great Golden Beetle (*Buprestis gigantea*) of the Indies has its head studded with ornaments like precious stones, brilliant as the finest gold: * and the *Aphrodita aculeata*, reflecting the

* This description is not so well applied to the *Buprestis gigantea* as to the *Buprestis sternicornis*; for the head of the former is not remarkably brilliant, while both the head and thorax of the latter may justly be compared to gold studded with jewels: but even this animal must yield the palm to some other species of the same splendid family.

sun-beams from the depths of the sea, exhibits as vivid colours as the Peacock itself, spreading its jewelled train.

The difference of size in different animals must strike us with no less astonishment, especially if we compare the huge Whale with the almost invisible Mite; the former whilst it shakes the largest ships with its bulky body, is itself a prey to the diminutive *Onici*, and is obliged to have recourse to marine birds, who sitting on its back, free it from these vermin.

We are as much amazed at the prodigious strength of the Elephant and Rhinoceros, as we are pleased with the slender Deer of Guinea (*Cervus Guinensis*) and the small Asiatic Goat (*Moschus pigmaeus*) which are, in all their parts, like our Deer, but scarcely so large as the smallest Lap-dogs: nature has however, in the nimbleness of their feet, abundantly compensated them for the smallness of their size.

The great Ostriches of Arabia, whose wings are insufficient to raise their bulky bodies from the ground, excite no less admiration than the little Humming-birds of India, hardly bigger than Beetles, which feed on the honey of flowers, like bees and flies, and like those animals, are the prey of ordinary spiders; between which, and the larger Spider of Brazil (*Aranea avicularis*) there is as much difference in the size as between the Humming-bird and the Ostrich. This great Spider often attacks the largest birds, dropping on their backs, by means of its web, from the branches of trees; and while they vainly seek for security in flight, it bites them, and sucks their juices in such a manner,

that they not unfrequently fall lifeless to the ground.

The singular figures of some animals cannot fail to attract our notice. We wonder, with reason, at the angular appendage to the nose of the American Bat: nor is the short and slender upper mandible of the Woodpecker less remarkable, the form of the latter being as unusual among birds, as is among fishes the figure of the American Fishing-Frog (*Lophius Hittis*) which is furnished with feet, but cannot walk. Another kind of fish, however (*Silurus Callichthys*) when the rivulet which it inhabits becomes dry, has a power of travelling over land till it finds more copious streams.

The Plaice, the Sole, and many other fishes which constitute the genus of *Pleuronectes*, although the only animals which have both eyes on the same side of the head, do not, perhaps, astonish us so much, being common fishes, as the horned frog of Virginia (*Rana cornuta*) whose head is furnished with a pair of horns, at the extremities of which its eyes are placed; its stern aspect cannot fail to strike with horror all who behold it. This animal is unable, however, to move its eyes in different directions at the same time, like the chamelion, who appears to have a power of contemplating at once many distant objects, and of attending equally to all: at least, it certainly does not live upon air, as many have reported, but on flies, which it follows with its piercing and sparkling eyes, till it has gotten so near them, that by darting forth its long tongue they are instantly brought into its mouth. While the slender Ant-Bear (*Myrmecophaga*) which has no teeth, and which the Creator has

appointed to live upon ants alone, hill, collects the little animals, by coiling up its tongue like a and devours them entire. serpent, and laying it near an ant- [To be continued.]

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The following queries on the present state of husbandry and agriculture in the United States of America, were proposed to the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture by the Abbé Tessier, of the academy of sciences, and of the royal medical society of Paris, through the hands of monsieur de Marbois consul of France—The only answer to them which the society has yet been favoured with, is the subjoined one, for which they are indebted to James Tilton, M. D. of the state of Delaware.

The comprehensive and satisfactory manner in which this paper is written, has encouraged the society to publish it, with the queries, in hopes that qualified persons will be found in every state who will undertake the task, and furnish them with similar answers; by which it is conceived that not only the wishes of our agricultural friends in France will be gratified, but the state of agriculture amongst ourselves may be greatly improved.

Papers on this subject, addressed to doctor Samuel Powel Griffiths, Philadelphia, the secretary to the society, will be safely received and duly noticed.

Philadelphia, February, 3, 1789.

Q U E R I E S

On the present State of HUSBANDRY and AGRICULTURE in

I. **W**HAT is the latitude of the country, the length of the winter, the mean and extreme degrees of cold and heat; and, in general, what is its temperature?

II. What is the nature of the soil? Is the mould or vegetable earth very deep? Upon what kind of stratum does it lie? Is it upon clay, or what other earth? What is nearly the thickness of each layer?

III. Do the cultivated grounds produce a crop every year without rest, or every two years successively, or every second year only; or is the same ground cultivated many years before it is permitted to rest?

IV. Is manure much in use, and

of what kind, new or rotten, cattle or fowls dung? Are horned cattle or sheep folded on the ground? When dung is employed, what quantity is used upon an acre, or any square of a determined measure? How long are cattle folded on the same place? How many head of cattle are folded in a place of a determined extent, and at what season is the ground manured?

V. Is marle in use, of what colour is it, or is it of two different colours? Which is the predominant one? In what quantity is it employed, and what is the benefit of it? How long will it last? Is not the earth or mud dug out of rivers or rivulets, or even sand according to the nature of the

soil, or rotten sea-plants, or salts produced by the burning of those plants, or any other substances, preferable to marle?

VI. How many square fathoms or feet are contained in an acre of land measure? What are the subdivisions of that measure?

VII. What plants are generally cultivated, 1st. for man's food, 2d. for cattle and fowls, 3d. for the arts? How long has the cultivation of those plants been introduced, and how far does that culture extend itself in the neighbourhood?

VIII. In what order are the different kinds of grain sown? For instance, does wheat precede barley or oats, or does buckwheat or hemp, &c. follow rye?

IX. Are there different kinds of rye, wheat, barley, oats, flax, and what are their distinguishing marks? To which of these grains is the preference given, and which is the most productive?

X. What seed is generally used for sowing; is it of the growth of the country, or procured from abroad? If the last, from whence is it procured, in how many years is it necessary to renew it?

XI. If, for instance, the culture is begun by wheat, how often is the ground ploughed? or, if it is cultivated by hand, what tools are made use of; the spade, the mattock, the pitch-fork, or the hoe, or any other? How deep, and at what seasons is the ground tilled?

XII. Are the furrows flat or high; or, in other words, what sort of ploughs and harrows are made use of? Are the furrows made by a single ploughing, or does the plough pass repeatedly along the same furrow? What is their height?

XIII. What is the season for sowing wheat, or any other grain?

Is any preparation used to the seed previous to its being sown? If so, what is the preparation, why is it used, and what are its effects?

XIV. Are the seeds covered by the plough, the harrow, or the rake; or how?

XV. How much wheat, barley, hemp-seed, rape-seed, &c. is generally sown upon an acre? Is it sown by hand, or with any machine? When the seeds are small, as rape-seed, is it usual to mix them with sand or ashes to facilitate the sowing?

XVI. From the time the seed is put into the ground till it is ripe, does it require any more care? Is it necessary to roll it, to hoe, or to weed it; and how is that operation performed, and with what instruments?

XVII. To what height do wheat, rye, Indian corn, tobacco, &c. &c. grow?

XVIII. At what seasons do those plants blossom and ripen? What precautions are necessary in gathering, carrying home, drying, securing and preserving them?

XIX. What circumstances are most favourable to the productions of the country? What are the most hurtful either from the air, the rivers, animals, or destructive insects? What are the means used to guard against these inconveniencies?

XX. Are there any plants that are noxious to the useful ones, and to the seed in the ground? What are their common as well as botanical names? How are they destroyed or prevented from having any effect?

XXI. Are the different kinds of grain subject to any diseases? How are these diseases indicated, and what means are used to preserve the grain from them?

XXII. What is the common length of the ears of wheat, rye, barley, &c. the thickness of the stalk at the foot, and how many grains in one ear?

XXIII. Are artificial meadows in use, with what plants are they cropped? At what season and how often do they mow them?

XXIV. Where are the crops put; is it in barns or under sheds, or do they stack them without doors? How are those stacks made and secured against the injuries of the weather? Can grain and hay be well preserved in stacks? Is the grain threshed on the field, or in the barns? Is it threshed immediately after harvest, or in the course of the year?

XXV. How is the grain threshed; is it with a flail or with sticks, or on a barrel, or by the trampling of animals? How is the flail or any other instrument for threshing made? What are the reasons for threshing immediately after harvest, or deferring that operation till a later period?

XXVI. What is the common produce of a certain extent of ground in green or dry forage, in corn, grain, seeds, or any other production? What is the proportion of increase?

XXVII. How many horses or oxen are used to a plough? How tall are those animals? How much ground do they till in one day, when the days are of a moderate length; and allowing the field to be ploughed at the distance of two miles from the farm house?

XXVIII. Allowing the fields to be at the distance of two miles from the farm-house, how much ground can two oxen or horses harrow or roll in one day? How many cart loads of dung can they carry to the field, and what num-

ber of sheaves can they bring home?

XXIX. What quantity of ground can a man sow or till in one day with the spade, the mattock or the hoe? How much wheat is he able to cut with a sickle; and how much of any other plants can he mow?

XXX. Are the farm rents paid in specie or in produce? Are the lands let out on halves? Do the cattle belong to the landlord or to the farmer, or is their increase divided between them?

XXXI. What are the corn measures, their sub-divisions, and their names and the weight of each?

XXXII. Are the seeds and plants gathered in - - - - - of a good quality? Wherein do they differ from those of the neighbouring states; are they of a higher price and better sale?

XXXIII. Is any preparation made use of for grain, seed, or plants, after they are gathered, to fit them for the use of men or cattle, or to be employed in the arts?

XXXIV. Does the grain, when ground, yield much meal? and what quantity for a determined measure? Is the old or the economical mode of grinding in use?

XXXV. Are the flax, hemp, pulse, &c. better than in other countries?

XXXVI. In a district of a given extent, how many acres are supposed to be cultivated in wheat, rye, hemp, madder, or colseed?

XXXVII. Does the country produce more or less grain than is necessary for its own consumption? If less, whence is the deficiency supplied; if more, how is it disposed of?

XXXVIII. Are there any manufactures that employ plants,

used in arts, which grow in that country?

XXXIX. Does the country abound with wood, or is it covered with heath or fern? Which are the most common trees in the woods? Are the forest trees of a fine growth?

XL. Are there breeds of cattle, and of what kinds? Are there pastures to feed, and grass to fatten them? Are the cattle stalled, and with what food? How do they feed them the whole year round?

XLI. Do they breed horses and mules? We wish the persons to whom these queries may be presented to give some details relative to the studs, the stallions, the decrease of horses and mules;

and the reasons of such decrease?

XLII. We wish them also to be so kind as to give some details relative to the height and weight of the sheep; to the quality, price and weight of their wool, either washed or not; and to the mode of managing and nourishing them the whole year?

XLIII. At what age do they sell their sheep or horned cattle, horses, or mules, for whatever use they may be intended? What is the common price of those animals in good condition?

XLIV. What is the ordinary food for men the whole year round? How do they prepare it? Are the inhabitants vigorous or weak, active or slow?

[The ANSWERS in our next.]



For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

MUSIC physically considered.

THERE is always a difficulty attending our medical researches, when we are obliged to introduce the influence of the soul to account for the medicinal operations of any application to the body. Dr. Cullen has said, with dr. Boerhaave, that, when this is the case, we may give it up as perfectly resolved for any medicinal purposes.

However this assertion may be undeniable, as far as it was originally intended, yet it must be granted, that such is the established connection between the soul and the body, that whatever cause powerfully affects the one, the other sympathizes with it, and is, in the end, oftentimes proportionably affected. It is not my place, at this time, to enter deeply into metaphysical researches, to shew why the mind should be in-

fluenced by the several causes producing changes in the habits and temperaments of the body, and (*vice versa*) to shew how the body is frequently subject to those causes, which powerfully and primarily have their origin in the mind. It is not always necessary to follow the same courses which diseases have taken, when we wish to apply the means of cure or relief; but it is certainly a much shorter, and oftentimes a much safer way, to attack them whenever we find them; or else, by affording aid and assistance to those parts which have a powerful sympathy with the part labouring under the disease, we may often gain our purpose where it would be impossible to give direct relief. If we can admit the doctrine of the stomach having a general consent with and over the whole system,

and that the state of the mind has a remarkable influence over the stomach, and, *vice versa*, we shall be, at no loss to account for the relief of bodily pains being obtained from well-applied comfort to the mind.

We know of many sympathetic diseases, which are in themselves much more grievous in their symptoms than their idiopathy, and have therefore a more immediate claim to the attention of the physician.

I am not of the opinion that our attention should be entirely spent in obviating the causes of diseases, as there are many, especially of the chronic kind, which assume forms intirely independent of the cause which produced them.

There are certain passions of the mind (when they are any how excited so as to draw all the other faculties of the mind into their vortex, if I may be allowed the expression, which are calculated to counteract their excesses) that have a power to kill and destroy—These passions have all their opposites, and the excess of either extreme will produce effects equally fatal:—I shall only instance grief and joy, as being most pertinent to my purpose; most of the other passions being either modifications of these, or possessing intermediate degrees of either, or producing effects analogous in their consequences. At an intermediate space between these two extremes, the mind enjoys composure or serenity; and the body may then be said to be only subject to its own functions—I am fully of the opinion, that the passions may be employed with propriety to obviate any excess or irregularity in any of these; and that the proper application of

them has a power, equal to any thing we know of, to restore the balance to the animal system when disordered.—It is an old adage, 'that conceit will kill, and conceit will cure':—for instance, if a physician is happy enough to acquire the unlimited confidence of his patient, he shall oftentimes perform wonders with that medicine which would have been perfectly inert in the administration of another person as skilfully applying it.

The propriety of the passions of the mind, when called into the aid of the physician, being admitted,—the next thing we have to enquire after is, What is the most proper manner of exciting them when necessary? For several reasons, as shall appear in the sequel, I would beg leave to recommend

MUSIC.

I shall give one instance of the happy change produced in the body, by the power of music. A dancing-master, who had long languished under a nervous fever, and extreme debility, had, for some time lost the power of speech; and was labouring under such a degree of torpidity and general prostration of spirits, that he had neither power nor will to make his wants and complaints known. In this condition he was visited by his fidler, and was observed frequently to cast a languishing wistful look towards a violin, which from the time he was taken with the disease had hung up in the room, as an useless piece of furniture.—The fidler took the hint, tuned the violin, and played him some of those tunes which he knew had formerly delighted him much. At that critical moment, when all his friends and the bye-standers thought he could not be long for this world,

the patient, after he had listened attentively for some time, began to manifest the strongest appearance of joy, complacency and satisfaction; and such was the astonishing effect which the music produced, that it unlocked the powers of his speech!—he raised himself up in his bed, and was able to acknowledge his gratitude to his benefactor.

Doctor Cullen no where makes mention of the application of music, as a remedy, but in the hypochondriac disease—He seems to object to the use of it here, on account of the system being already too highly toned, as it is principally those of confirmed melancholic habits who are liable to this disease: and as music is one of the most powerful causes we know of to produce excitement in the system, it must certainly do harm in such cases, as well as in all those where the disease assumes an inflammatory type—I apprehend that music would not only be useless, but very improper, as in these cases, the nervous energy being already applied in too great an abundance to the heart and arterial system, this, by still heightening the excitement, would ardently encrease the morbid irritability of the moving fibre: but in cases of opposite nature, when skilfully applied, I think it follows, by a very clear induction, that it may be very usefully applied.

What I have principally to observe from the foregoing inductions is,

1st. That the soul, being affected in a particular manner, has a power of producing considerable changes in the corporal system.

2d. That these changes have a tendency to produce excitement or collapse of the nervous system.

3d. That the pleasure and emo-

tions produced by music are always of the exciting kind.

4th. That there are certain conditions, or temperaments of the animal economy, more peculiarly disposed to receive delight from music than others; and these, I apprehend, will generally be found among those of the sanguineous, as all the circumstances favouring this are found to have considerable influence here; as youth, warm climates lax solids, levity, mobility, &c.

5th. That the tone derived from the application of music, especially where it is not found to be already in excess, is peculiarly calculated to give delight, as will appear from a combination of the above enumerated circumstances.

6th. That delight, in all its modifications, unquestionably acts as a tonic, by its determining a greater quantity of the nervous influence into the body than usual.—By this means it suddenly and remarkably quickens the circulation of the blood; a pleasing warmth, or glow, is thrown upon the breast, which, when in an exquisite degree, will even excite convulsive motions of transport: hence arises the necessity of having this power duly proportioned to the wished-for effect, by some skilful person who can judge when and in what quantity it may be with propriety applied, as all excessive excitements, of whatever kind they may be, are necessarily followed with a lassitude and debility.

7th. That the desired quantity of excitement can be ascertained in no manner, nor apportioned to particular cases with such certainty, as by music.

The passions which owe their origin to music being all of the cheerful kind, are peculiarly calculated to obviate the excess of all

those which have an opposite tendency; as grief and fear, the latter being only a modification of grief, are of the sedative kind.

Of this all military gentlemen seem to be well convinced, as it belongs to their profession to encounter objects of danger and terror. Music has with propriety, in every age that history or tradition has given us any information of, been universally connected with that profession; and, for the same reasons I have offered, it seems, in this case, to be indispensably necessary.

It has been almost impossible

“ Music exalts each joy, allays each grief,
Expels diseases, softens every pain,
Subdues the rage of poison and the plague;
And hence the wise of ancient days ador'd
One power of physic, melody and song.”

.....
On the HARMONY of PERIOD.

IN the rude ages of literature, the mind acquiesces in solid sense, expressed in unharmonious diction. An Ennius among the Romans, and a Shakespeare among the moderns, are admired for justness and sublimity of conception, though the style is rugged and discordant. The novelty of the first literary productions causes so strong a pleasure in the reader's mind, that he can perceive nothing wanting to complete his satisfaction. His ear is unaccustomed to tuneful measures, and for want of better examples, feels a pleasure arising from the sharpest numbers. Thus the vulgar listen with delight to the bawling notes of an itinerant singer; while the refined ear of a connoisseur in music must be soothed with the soft warblings of an Italian.

But succeeding writers find it

for me, in this thesis, to steer entirely clear of metaphysics: but I hope, as far as I have meddled with them, they will prove no objection to my conclusions. I am of the opinion, that music—when qualified with these circumstances, which, when combined with it, will concur in producing its happy effects—will be found, if not superior, at least equal to any article we know to be made use of in the *Materia Medica*. The celebrated poet who has given us his *Art of preserving Health*, appears to have been firmly fixed in this opinion:—

necessary, if they hope for readers, to adopt graces unknown to their predecessors. They find it difficult to add novelty to the matter, because, in the course of a few ages, every subject is frequently treated of, and consequently soon exhausted. Systematical writers must, from their nature, contain nearly the same thoughts, connected in a similar manner. In all kinds of composition which, either from their particular nature, or from their having been before discussed, admit not of invention, if novelty is necessary, it must be sought for in the style rather than in the matter. An author who cannot add any thing new to the philosophy of a Bacon or a Newton, may yet deliver their thoughts in such a manner, may smooth their roughnesses, and refine their beauties with such

ornaments of diction, that his work may be more read than those of the inventors, from whom it was derived. Fontenelle and La Pluche are universally studied, while the sources from which they drew—the works of Bacon, Boyle, and Locke—are left a prey to moths and worms in some deserted library.

The books which have united delight with instruction, have always survived those which had no other aim than real utility. Dullness only can pore over the uninteresting page, where nothing is offered to soothe the ear and flatter the imagination. Such study resembles a journey over gloomy deserts, where no sun-beam cheers the way, no hospitable door invites, no enchanting prospect alleviates the pains of fatigue. Necessity alone can urge the traveller over barren tracts and snow-topt mountains; but he treads with rapture over the fertile vales of those happier climes, where every breeze is perfume, and every scene a picture. Hence, in every repository of literature, we observe, that bulky tomes, replete with the profoundest erudition, are left untouched on dusty shelves; while the more superficial, yet more pleasing productions are perused with wonder, and committed to memory by repetition. It is indeed a melancholy reflection, that those immense works of learning, which cost the labour of a life, which were produced by many an aching head and palpitating heart, and by which immortality was to be acquired, are at last consigned to oblivion, because their authors have neglected to combine external beauty with intrinsic value.

Every species of composition has some end in view, which if it does not accomplish, it falls short

of due perfection. The end of all historical, rhetorical, and poetical works, is to please as well as to instruct. If any one of these does not comprehend every mode of pleasing which is consistent with its kind, it is faulty. Upon this plea, the advocates for rhyme, in English verse, rest their argument. Rhyme, say they, judiciously conducted, gives an additional power of pleasing to the natural inherent charms of poetry. It is not to be rejected as a Gothic ornament, invented by monkish barbarism, and continued by bigotted adherence to custom; but is to be adopted and admired as an improvement even on classic versification. In the hands of a Dryden, or a Pope, it soothes the ear with a melody hardly equalled by a Virgil: and though no judicious critic can join Voltaire in censuring Shakespeare for not adopting rhyme, because rhyme is absurd in conversation, whether dramatic or convivial; yet every one must allow, that the poems of Pope would lose much of their beauty should they be deprived of rhyme, even though the subject matter were not to undergo the least variation. We should indeed still find, as Horace says on another occasion, the scattered limbs of a dismembered poet; but we should infallibly lose all those graces which result from harmony and proportion. The bare matter, however just the thoughts and forcible the reasoning, would not give the author the reputation of a great poet. The same remarks may be transferred to prosaic composition. We shall seldom listen, unless the ear is charmed while the mind is convinced. It is not enough to bring the stone from the quarry, and form it into a regular pile, in the rude state in which it was produ-

ced by nature. It may indeed, however rough and unshapen, afford a shelter in necessity, and serve all the purposes of common use; but will not strike the eye of the passenger with wonder, till the chisel in the master's hand shall have called forth each latent beauty, added the festoon and the Corinthian foliage, and united grace with strength.

It is well known, that the first compositions of the most celebrated writers were poetical. The faculty of imagination is the first that displays itself in the human mind. The ardour of youth, too wild to be restrained by frigid rules, loves to indulge in all the licence of poetry: but as the reasoning powers ripen, they become enabled to controul the sallies of fancy, which, perhaps, of itself gradually grows chaster and more correct. At this advanced period, the mind descends from the heights of poetry to prose. It however insensibly communicates some of the graces of the art which it has relinquished, to that which it assumes. A vein of poetical ore will be discerned not only in the thought, but in the style; which, though it will not fall into the fault of real metre, will necessarily flow in such cadence as a poetical ear shall dictate and approve.

Unlearned readers among the moderns, seldom attend to the beauties of harmonious composition. If they are pleased, they know not whence their pleasure arises. Attentive to the matter rather than the manner, they would, perhaps, think an author but ill employed who should write a long treatise on the art of tuning a period. They would be surprised to be informed, that one of the ancient critics has acquired immortal

fame by perfecting an art which is conversant in sound rather than in sense, and which, in their opinion, is unimportant. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, however, owes more of his reputation to his Treatise on the Structure of Words, than to any other of his works. After so excellent a model in Greek, it is justly matter of wonder, that nothing of this kind has been attempted with success in the English language. Cicero has attributed an efficacy to harmony of period, which experience only can prove to be real. A sentence of no more than five words was received with universal plaudits, though, as the author confessed, their whole merit consisted in the skilful collocation. Transpose but a single word, and the effect will be entirely lost. In his elegant Dialogues on the Character of an Orator, he has entered into a curious disquisition on the subject of prosaic numbers, and seems to require in an oration, an exactness of metre almost equal to that of verse. The subject is certainly curious, and this great rhetorician, as well as orator, has treated it with precision; but as the quantity of Latin words is ascertained by rules very different from the analogy of modern languages, the strictures of Cicero have no otherwise contributed to harmonize the periods of our writers, than by suggesting the beauty and expediency of prosaic modulation.

But if his precepts have not much influence in giving this finishing grace to compositions in our language, his example may communicate to them the most captivating melody. His cadences are almost as pleasing to a susceptible ear as a regular piece of music. So necessary did he deem

it to satisfy the sense of hearing, that he often adds a synonymous and unnecessary word to complete the roundness of his period. To accuse an author, of Cicero's fame, of using words merely for the sound, may perhaps surprise him who is not conversant in his writings; but the recollection of a few passages will immediately induce those, who are well acquainted with his works, to acknowledge the justness of this observation.

But whoever would trace this harmony to its origin, must be referred to the Greek writers. Their numerous expletives, which occur in every page, are used almost solely to fill up chasms in the cadence, and to render the harmony full and perfect. Some critics have, indeed, attempted to point out the signification of every particle in every passage; but their ill success, after all their diligence, is a confirmation of the truth of the preceding position.

Plato's periods are the models of Cicero. A good ear, on a cursory comparison of a few sentenc-

es, cannot but observe how well the Roman orator has imitated the Greek philosopher. It may be reasonably conjectured, that one cause why those ancient writers, who have come down to us entire, survived their contemporaries, who once rivalled them, might perhaps be, that they extended their attention beyond the copiousness of matter and solidity of sense, to pleasing sound and modulated cadence.

If the writers of the present age excel those of the past in any particular, it is, perhaps, in the numbers or harmony of their compositions. A common writer will now exhibit a greater variety of musical cadences in his hasty productions, than is to be found in the most finished pieces of old English writers. Many celebrated productions of late times, which are chiefly indebted for their fame to harmony of period, might be enumerated; but their well-known merit renders additional recommendation and applause superfluous.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

ON VANITY.

“*Nosce teipsum.*”——Know thyself.

IT is an almost invariable propensity of human nature to see in a very conspicuous point of view those failings in others, with which we ourselves are most deeply affected; and hence we are said to see the faults of our neighbours, through the magnifying, and our own through the diminishing end of the glass,—which renders that divine and figurative

exhortation, so pertinent; ‘thou fool! first cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to take the mote out of thy brother’s eye.’

I do not pretend, that I myself am clear of the failing which I design here to expose; but if by any means I can induce others to self-examination, they will certainly detect the error;—which is the

first step towards a reformation. For this reason I have chosen for my motto—'Know thyself.' Perhaps the foregoing introduction might be applicable to a dissertation upon any vice; but the particular subject of these remarks is, doubtless, if not the most heinous failing, the most universal in its influence—I mean VANITY.

Vanity is a passion which has diffused itself through every nation of the earth, from the polished, the polite European, to the most savage of the American tribes; from the sage Asiatic, to the uncultivated African; from the monarch on his throne, to the mendicant at the gate. High and low, rich and poor, male and female, bond and free, black and white—all, in a higher or a lower degree, partake of this feible:—and how can it be otherwise? since it was from a vain ambition that our first parents were expelled the delightful retreats of a terrestrial paradise:—'ye shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil', were the enticing words which kindled the fire of vanity in their bosoms!—and it would be well for their posterity, if their ambition extended more towards the acquisition of knowledge.

Exclusive, however, of the idea of original depravity, vanity appears at present, to be the illegitimate offspring of self love; illegitimate, I say, for self-love, no doubt, is a passion given to man to secure his happiness, and guard him against evil; but it frequently bursts its bounds, and connects itself with unwarrantable objects; and the result is a spurious production. If self-love was given to man, for wise purposes, surely he must have been prostituted to the father of lies, since vanity

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is the offspring; for I have somewhere heard the same person styled the father both of vanities and lies—and if so, they must be nearly related.

I have asserted above, that all classes, characters and sexes, are tainted with a vain imagination:—I shall endeavour, now, to support the charge.

The fair sex are generally accused of possessing a much larger share of vanity than the men. Before we accede, however, to this accusation, it will be proper to investigate the character of man, and examine the spring of his actions in general—for the most, though not all of them, will, it is presumable, be found to originate in self-love and vanity. If—and I presume it will be granted, that some of his actions are virtuous, and that vanity is a folly; it necessarily follows, that such actions do not arise from vanity, unless we allow folly to be the parent of virtue. That all our actions do not arise from self-love, the parent of vanity, is allowed by good critics, and by all writers on moral ethics; and that among our virtues some are selfish, and some are social—The social, then, spring from the noblest principles, and issue in the noblest ends—This, I must premise, is my own sentiment; lest I be accused of misanthropy, or charged with imputing more folly and vanity to man, than in truth he is chargeable with.

I have already mentioned a mistake of which those who treat upon this subject are guilty, namely, that of annexing much the larger portion of vanity to the ladies. I do not say the ladies are entirely free from it; no, I would not do them so much injustice, nor devi-

ate so much from my former assertions; yet, methinks, if any class is excuseable, it is that of the ladies; and, of all mortals, the gentlemen have the least reason to accuse the fair sex of vanity, since it is wholly for their sakes the ladies are inspired with it. Why does the charming Belinda decorate her lovely person in the most becoming manner, but to gain the particular attention of Mirandus? Why does Florella with such assiduity adjust her attire, and consult her mirror for whole hours together, but to excel Belinda in every external grace, in hopes to attract the eyes of Mirandus and induce the melodious accents of his tongue to flow in blandishments of praise and adoration?

I do not deny that the ladies frequently pay their devoirs to their toilettes, with a determination to outshine, if possible, all their female acquaintances: but why do they desire this?—Is it not to appear lovely in the eyes of their counterpart? Without doubt it is. I am not so ill-natur'd as to suppose it is ever done from motives of mere envy to each other, as some have maliciously suggested; but, on the contrary, I am free to own the obligations we owe them for their assiduity to please us. This is the primum mobile in them; and we shall be justly chargeable with ingratitude if we censure them severely for a failing, of which we are the source.

Let us now take a view of the most polished nations of Europe: let us pay a visit to the court! We shall see the pompous monarch assuming titles, and addressed by appellations which alone belong to the Deity! What but vanity prompts them to be pleased with the base adulation of those fawn-

ing sycophants, who elevate them even to the Heavens, to the insult of common sense, and the breach of decorum, by ascribing virtues to them, of which they are totally devoid? What, but insufferable vanity, induces them to keep up that farce of etiquette, which distinguishes the monarch of almost every court in Europe? Indeed, we hear of a certain sovereign who, in a great measure, dispenses with it, and who, in proportion as he acts with rationality, maintains true dignity, and is esteemed one of the most illustrious princes of the age.

O ye sons of liberty! ye free-born Americans! let not that bane of domestic happiness, that supporter of luxury, approach the courts of our federal building: let it not exalt the senator above the free citizen, by a self-important dignity, or imitation of patrician pride, the product of vanity!

If we descend from the monarch to the *courtier*, from the courtier to the *squire*, from the *squire* to his *tenant*; we shall find them all in a degree tainted with the foible. Vanity prompts the courtier to ape the king; the placeman acts the courtier to his dependants, with the affected dignity of royalty; the steward swells with importance when he parades in his lord's coach; and the very menial assumes an hauteur, in proportion to the rank and opulence of his master. If we investigate the characters of many of the professional gentlemen, vanity is still conspicuous here. The *divine* who preaches himself, and not his master; who aims at popular applause, and pays more attention to the manner than the matter, is influenced by vanity. The *physician* who, with aspect grave and look demure, and a significant

hem, quotes his Galen and Hypocrites, and with hard high-sounding words and quackish nostrums, his Greek derivatives of *Hicopractics*, &c. discovers his vanity, whilst his charlatany serves not only to gain but to raise the

confidence of his patient, and attract the admiration of nurses and visitants, of quacks and mountebanks, who plume his vanity by looks of wonder and silent plaudits of his profound skill—

‘ And still they gaz’d, and still the wonder grew,
‘ That one small head contain’d the whole he knew.’

Perhaps the gentlemen of the bar, in the display of their professional abilities, though not exempt from, are less actuated by vanity than the love of something more solid to the touch. The mines of Peru can give them more eloquence than the magic of praise: yet I would not be so unjust as to deny them a share, since confidence is so necessary to them, and at the same time so nearly allied to vanity. We shall next follow the hero into the field of honour, where, excited by ambition of acquiring glory, he faces death and braves every danger! Undoubtedly some have been actuated by a love of their country by a love of liberty! Yes—we can give a recent instance in the illustrious WASHINGTON, and in many others who have fought in freedom’s cause, during the late glorious struggle: but if we take a collective view of the world of heroes, how many shall we find prompted by the vanity of having their names blown and resounded through the brazen clarion of fame, to the various habitable parts of the globe. ’Tis vanity that equips the coward with a burnished sword, and decorates him with military insignia.

But vanity is not the attendant of modern swords only; those of ancient date knew her attachment, and probably those to come will feel no less of her power.

Under the four great monarchies of Chaldea, Persia, Greece,

and Rome, she flourished. Nebuchadnezzar is an instance of the first, manifested by his own language: ‘ Is not this great Babylon, which I have built for the ‘house of the kingdom by the ‘might of my power, and for the ‘honour of my kingdom?’ What else were all the ensigns of royalty, the gay attire and the glittering tinsel of the Persian court, the gilded chariots and gaudy train of Darius, but the offspring of vanity.

The triumphal arches, car, and pompous processions of Alexander, Paulus Emilius, and others, were conducted by that adored goddess. ’Twas she who reared the Egyptian pyramids; and the name of vanity was written in most indelible characters upon those lofty edifices which Rome exhibited in her greatest glory: ’twas vanity who promised to extend the Roman arms and Roman butcheries over the face of the then known earth:—’twas vanity who excited that people to invade the liberties of others that their’s might stand alone, upon the false basis of their *amor patriæ*.

But why do we search among the ancients, and those who move in higher spheres; since it is evident our own age abounds with the worshippers of vanity: they may be seen in every class—the rich and the poor, the brave and the cowardly, the saint and the sinner. The *opulent* are at vari-

ance who among them shall be thought the most wealthy, while the *poor* are no less solicitous how best to conceal their poverty; the *coward* affects the point of honour with the brave; and the hypocrisy of the *sinner* is aping the sanctity of the saint, for the sake of shining in his particular profession. *My lady*, decorated in the newest fashion, and desirous of displaying her elegant suit, appears at church on sundays—through vanity. The *fille de chambre*, dressed in her mistress's cast-off silk, parades at the same place through the same principle: while thousands 'rob the belly to adorn the back.'

As few are willing to acknowledge the influence of vanity; so with many, in those places where they are best known, it is more nicely veiled; but trace them into a strange place, and immediately the idol goddess assumes the reins—'They were extremely intimate with the first characters of the place they left.' If at any time *Consequentius* happen to overhear the chit-chat of a knot of great men, as he passes them in the street, he is sure to retail it in scraps among the first strange company he falls into—as if it had been addressed to himself—'His excellency told me so,' &c. If he has called upon a person of eminence to seek employment, perhaps in the most menial occupation, and has been permitted to satisfy the cravings of hunger in the kitchen or larder—'He had dined with his honour, such and such a day.' If he takes a seat in the stage—'this travelling in common vehicles is so disagreeable that this shall be the last time—' He wishes he had made use of his own carriage; but is in hopes his servant will meet him with it! He can't bear to mix with people

of all ranks.' Thus his vanity makes him wish to appear what he in reality is not: but the ears of the ass will peep through the lion's skin. Nothing but the unaccountable vanity of man could prompt him to those pretensions of universal knowledge and abilities; for few men are willing to acknowledge their ignorance or inability, in any point; but, with the fox in the fable, decline the grapes, because they are sour. Hence, many devoid of literary acquirements, are often tempted to impose themselves upon the ignorant, as sublimely learned. Pedantry, I am convinced, is below the man of real erudition; but those dabblers in language and science are ever spouting the productions of others, and squirting forth scraps of Latin and Greek; which perhaps they are incapable of construing, having only, parrot-like, learned them by rote. Whenever I hear a man displaying his knowledge in this way, and upon all occasions, I generally set him down for an ignorant, void, pedantic coxcomb. I might proceed to show the influence of vanity even upon the tawny sons of America and the shining blacks of scorching Africa, the inhabitants of the torrid zone and the frigid sons of the polar circles; but as my motto is, *Nosce teipsum*, and since they are never likely to peruse my lubrications, nor in consequence profit by my pen, I will conclude with this exhortation—'Let us who enjoy the light of science and the means of improvement, endeavour to conquer vanity wherever we can detect it, and regulate our actions by the first principle of all social virtues, the golden rule, 'to love our neighbour as we love ourselves.'

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

A singular Species of FOLLY in the DUTCH.

IN 1634 a violent passion for tulips appeared in Holland, and soon spread over the United Netherlands, where it acquired the dignified title of the tulip-trade. It engaged the attention of all ranks for three full years. The farmer lost sight of his plough—the mechanic neglected his art—

and the merchant his commerce—and strange! the lawyer forgot how to plead:—in short, the infection pervaded every order and condition of life. All were employed in the tulip-trade, or, in other words, the new business of raising and vending handsome tulips! Such was the frenzy of the time, that

The Vice-Roy would sell for (tho' a great price, to be sure, for a <i>Vice-Roy</i>)	£.250 sterling.
Admiral Liefkens would often command	440
Admiral Van Eyk	160
Grebber was cheap at	148
Schilder	160
And—Semper Augustus might now and then be had, as a bargain, for	550

Such sums for such things would appear incredible to this age, if the fact were not too well established to admit of a doubt.

In 1637 a collection of tulips belonging to Wouter Brockholsmester, was sold by his executors for a sum equal to £.9600.

A fine Spanish cabinet, valued at £.1000, and £.300 in cash, were given for a Semper Augustus.

Three other Semper Augustuses brought a thousand pounds a-piece: and the gentleman who sold them refused for his parterre £.1500 a year for seven years;—every thing to be left as found in the parterre, only reserving to the lessee, during that term, the increase of those *precious* flowers.

Another person cleared in the course of four months £.6000.—All these sums are in sterling money.

At length a check was put to the frenzy, by an order of state, invalidating all contracts made in the tulip-trade; so that a root,

which before would command £.500, would not now bring five guineas.

It is said that a single city in Holland had, in the course of those three years, traded for a million sterling in tulips.

The childish folly of the grave and frugal mynheers, during this remarkable period, cannot be better illustrated than by a story which was often told, and always believed at that time.—

“A burgomaster having procured a place of great profit for his friend, a native of Holland, declined some generous offers of recompence from the latter: he only requested to see his flower-garden—which was readily granted. Two years afterwards the same gentleman paid a visit to his benefactor, and, walking in the burgomaster's garden, recognized there a scarce tulip of great value, which the disinterested magistrate had before clandestinely taken from the garden of the

other. The promoted friend now became frantic with rage—threw up his place, which was worth a thousand a year—returned

home—tore up his flower-garden—and was never heard of more!"

CURIOSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

HAVING repeatedly offered my complaints to the public, through various channels, in expectation of claiming their sympathetic attention, and as frequently been disappointed; I now request you would be so kind as to listen to my perplexities: and, should you insert them in your miscellany, I have a faint hope that they will, in some instances, be remedied.

I shall first inform you that I am an advocate for celibacy, having, from an early introduction on the theatre of life, taken disgust at the married state, from the intolerable noise and petulance of about a baker's dozen of squalling brats, which a motherly old woman, with whom I then lived, intruded upon the neighbourhood. My nerves being remarkably irritable, I am possessed of more than a common degree of sensibility, and have, in consequence, many difficulties to contend with, which affect me more seriously than they would my acquaintance in general. When any untoward accident perplexes me, I am obliged to retire to my chamber; and often the vibrating of the pendulum of the clock throws my whole frame into such tremor as to lay me under the disagreeable necessity of stopping it—which generally brings 'an old house over my head,' as the saying is; for my landlady, who has no feeling upon these oc-

casions, rates me without mercy, and ridicules the action as a fit of the hyp, in which my fellow-lodgers are sure to join her.

Among my numerous grievances—and these, I trust, you'll think sufficiently important to interest your humanity, when related—I shall mention some particulars which have frequently added to my distress; and notwithstanding I have lately read the complaints of a fellow-sufferer, who I grant is deserving of commiseration, I expect he will allow, that my anxieties have a more alarming cast than his own. The good lady with whom I now live has, I suppose, read the story of the preservation of the capitol of Rome by the cackling of geese, and entertains an opinion that this sagacious species must prove valuable servitors; having had two of them for a long time, which she reveres as highly as ever the conscript fathers did: these occupy the back-range of the house, in joint-tenancy with three or four small pigs which are kept to consume the offals: the former frequently alarm me in the night, and their noise is as grating and disagreeable as the cry of fire in a blustering season. I need not insist upon the nerve-irritating sound of a variety of Nuremburg toys, which my landlady has purchased for her little children; nor on the scraping of the eldest boy

on a *strum-strum*, or fiddle, as he calls it, made by himself of a dried stalk of maize; nor on the incontinence of our tabby cat, which I observe is also a source of uneasiness to my brother bachelor—but to prevent which every expostulation has proved fruitless. The screeching of the parrot, and dull monotony of the robin's whistle, might be borne with, by calling in philosophy to my assistance; but so short is the interval from other scenes of woe, that there is not a possibility of fortifying the mind: so that I have no other prospect of relief, than by thus frequently remonstrating against the causes of all my ills, unless I can prevail upon the family to break the toys or light the fire with them, drown puss, and make a pot-pye of poll and bob; which, in my judgment, would be the best manner of disposing of them. But even then, Mr. Editor, my grievances would be more than human nature can bear; for in the neighbourhood there is an office or rendezvous for chimney-sweepers, who, early every morning (at an hour when 'tis almost death to be disturbed) destroy, by their vociferated yells and dismal orgies, that repose I should otherwise enjoy, and make my life miserable indeed.

I am sorry to remark, that in your MAGAZINE of last month, such of my fellow-valetudinarians as dare venture to point out the ills of life they have to contend with, are, by a fanciful dreamer, stigmatized with the epithets of *eroakers* and *grumbletonians*: really, this is discouraging; but I hope my remonstrances will at least have some effect with yourself, and, by securing your commiseration, prevent our being laughed at in future.

It is no trivial circumstance, believe me, to be pestered with the various and discordant cries of a populous city. The outré clamours of the salop-man and the tinker who frequent our neighbourhood, often throw me into a fit of the hypochondriac, though to this hour I am unable to understand their meaning. As many others suffer equally with myself, from the early and frequent alarms of this dissonant and clamorous pair of street-disturbers, it impels me to come forward and solicit your influence. But should this fail, I must petition, as a dernier resort, the honourable assembly now sitting, to grant the poor fellows a pension, and thereby free the reputable corps of valetudinarians from so intolerable a nuisance.

When you add to this recital that a trunk-maker, who carries on his business next door, at dawn of day, takes up the hammer and keeps time with the noisy chimney-sweepers, from an affected character of industry, I am confident you will feel for me, and allow that if I had the patience of Job my whole stock must be exhausted: yet my miseries do not end here, for when his hammer is at rest our servants begin their daily operations. My chamber is on the second floor directly over the parlour: here their morning devotions to the deity of riot and noise commence: the tables and chairs are dragged over every part of the room; and when I am called down to breakfast, I approach this *sanctum* with dread, tho' defended by a warm morning gown, lined with flannel, and my woollen socks over my slippers—A wet hearth threatens me with a mortal cold, and deprives me of a comfortable fire at my morning's meal.—

2. The practice of swearing according to human laws, appears to be the cause of all profane swearing, which is so universal among all ranks of people in common conversation; for if there are two modes of speaking the truth, it is natural for men to prefer that mode which the laws of our country have entitled to the first degree of credibility: hence men swear, when they wish to be believed, in common conversation.

3. Oaths have been multiplied upon so many trifling occasions, that they have ceased, in a great degree, to operate with any force upon the most solemn occasions: hence the universal prevalence of *perjury* in courts, armies and custom-houses, all over the world. This fact is so notorious in Jamaica, that a law has lately been passed in that island, which requires a bond of £.200, instead of an oath, from every captain that enters his vessel in the custom-house, as a security for his veracity in the manifest of his cargo, and for the amount of his duties to the government.

Reason and scripture (when perfectly understood) are never *contrary* to each other; and revelation from God can never give a sanction to that which is so evidently absurd, and unfriendly to the interests of human society. Let us proceed then to examine the bible, and here we shall find, that oaths are as contrary to the precepts and spirit of christianity as they are to sound reason.

Before I mention either the precepts or the spirit of the gospel, which militate against oaths, I shall mention a few of the cases of swearing which I find upon record in the new testament. I shall first mention the precedents

in favour of this practice, and then the precepts and precedents against it.

The *first* precedent I shall produce, is taken from the example of the devil, who addresses our Saviour in an oath, in Mark v. 7. "What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou son of the most high God? I adjure thee *by God* that thou torment me not."

A *second* precedent is taken from the example of the high priest, who addresses our Saviour in an oath in Matthew, xxvi. 63. "I adjure thee," says he, just before he consents to his death, "by the *living God*, that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ the son of God." It has been said that there was no impropriety in this mode of expression, otherwise our Saviour would have rebuked it:—but let it be remembered, that he stood before the tribunal of a high-priest, as a *prisoner*, and not as a *teacher*; and hence we find he submits in *silence* to all the prophane insults that were offered him.

Peter furnishes a *third* example in favour of swearing. "And again he *denied*" (says Mathew, chap. xxvi. 72.) "with an *oath*, I know not the man." It would seem from this account, that a bare *affirmation* was so characteristic of a disciple of Jesus Christ, that Peter could not use a more direct method to convince the maid, who charged him with being a follower of Jesus of Nazareth, that he was *not a christian*, than by having recourse to the Jewish and pagan practice of taking an oath.

Herod furnishes a *fourth* instance of swearing, in Matt. xiv. 7, when he promised to give the daughter of Herodias whatever she should ask of him: she asked for

John the baptist's head in a charger: the king repented of his hasty promise; "nevertheless, for the oaths sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded it to be given her." Here it is evident he would have violated a common promise. But if common promises are not held sacred, and binding, there is an end of a great portion of truth in society, and of all the order, and happiness which arise from it. To secure constant and universal truth, men should swear *always*, or *not at all*.

A fifth precedent for swearing we find in the six of Acts and 13th verse. "Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits, the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, *we adjure thee*, by Jesus whom Paul preacheth. And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them; so that they fled out of the house naked and wounded."

The last precedent for swearing that I shall mention, is the one related in Acts xxiii. 21st. It contains an account of forty men who had bound themselves, by *an oath*, not to eat or drink, until they had killed saint Paul. It would seem that this banditti knew each other perfectly, and that they would not act together under the form of a common obligation. The occasion indeed, seems to require an oath. It was an association to commit murder. I am disposed to suspect that oaths were introduced originally to compel men to do things that were contrary to justice, or to their consciences.

In mentioning the precepts and precedents that are to be found in the new testament against swearing the following striking passage, taken from Mathew v. verses 34, 35,

36, 37, should alone determine the question. "Swear not at all, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great king. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil."

I know that these words are said to be levelled only against profane swearing in common conversation; but this will appear improbable, when we reflect upon the frequency and number of oaths which were admitted by the Jewish institutions, and that the principal part of the discourse of our Saviour, from whence that passage is taken, is intended to shew the corruptions or imperfections of those institutions, and the superiority of the gospel dispensation over them.

There is a peculiar meaning in the reason which is given for the prohibition of swearing in this precept, viz. that any thing more than a bare affirmation, *cometh of evil*. Yes, it came originally from the universal prevalence of falsehood in society; but the christian religion, by opening new sources of moral and religious obligation, and by discovering more fully the beauty and rewards of truth and deformity, and future punishment of falsehood, has rendered the obligation of oaths wholly unnecessary. They comported with the feeble discoveries of the Jewish, and the numerous corruptions of the pagan religions; but they are unnecessary under that full and clear manifestation of the divine will which is contained in the gospel. Cesar's wife should not be suspected.—With how much more propriety should this be said of the veracity

of a christian, than of the chastity of the wife of a heathen emperor. Every time a christian swears, he exposes the purity and truth of his religion to suspicion. "As for you, Petrarch, your word is sufficient," said the cardinal Colonna, in an enquiry into the cause of a riot that had happened in his family, while that celebrated poet was a member of it; and in which he exacted an oath from every other member of his family, not excepting his own brother, the bishop of Luna. The same address should be made to every christian, when he is called upon to declare the truth. "You believe in a future state of rewards and punishment—you profess to be the follower of that Being who has inculcated a regard for truth, under the awful consideration of his omniscience, and who has emphatically styled himself the TRUTH." *Your word, therefore, is sufficient.*

A nobleman is permitted, by the laws of England, to declare the truth upon his *honour*. The profession of christianity is declared in scripture to be an *high* calling, and christians are said to be *priests* and *kings*. Strange! that persons of such high rank, should be treated with less respect than English noblemen; and still more strange! that persons possessing these august titles, should betray their illustrious birth and dignity, by conforming to a practice which tends so much to invalidate the truth and excellency of their religion.

It is very remarkable, that in all the accounts we have of the intercourse of our Saviour with his disciples, and of their subsequent intercourse with each other, there is no mention made of a single oath being taken by either of them.

Perhaps there never was an event in which the highest degrees of evi-

dence were more necessary, than they were to establish the truth of the resurrection of our Saviour, as on the truth of this miracle depended the credibility of the christian religion. But in the establishment of the truth of this great event, no oath is taken, or required. The witnesses of it simply relate what they saw, and are believed by all the disciples; except one, who still remembered too well the prohibition of his master, *swear not at all*, to ask for an oath to remove his unbelief.

It is worthy of notice likewise, that no preposterous oath of office is required of the disciples when they assume the apostolic character, and are sent forth to preach the gospel to all nations. How unlike the spirit of the gospel are those human constitutions and laws, which require oaths of fidelity, every year! and which appear to be founded in the absurd idea that men are at all times the guardians of their own virtue.

There can be no doubt of christians having uniformly refused to take an oath in the first ages of the church: nor did they conform to this pagan custom, till after christianity was corrupted by a mixture with many other parts of the pagan and Jewish religions.

There are two arguments in favour of oaths, which are derived from the new testament, and which remain to be refuted.—1st. st. Paul uses several expressions in his epistles which amount to oaths, and even declares "an oath to be the end of strife." It was the character of st. Paul, that he became all things to all men. He circumcised as well as baptized Jews, and proves the truth of revelation by a quotation from a heathen poet. Oaths were a part of the Jewish and pagan institutions—and, like

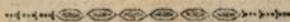
several other ceremonies, for some time, continued to retain a strong hold of the prejudices of the new converts to christianity. St. James, who was less accommodating to these prejudices, bears a testimony against oaths, nearly in the same words, which were before used by his master.

2d. It has been said, that the great Jehovah frequently swears, both in the old and new testament, and that the angel who is to sound the last trumpet will "swear that time shall be no more." Every expression of this kind should be considered as an accommodation to Jewish and pagan customs, in order to render the truths of revelation more intelligible and acceptable. The supreme being, for the same reasons, often assumes to himself the violent passions, and even the features and senses of men; and yet who can suppose it proper to ascribe either of them to a Being, one of whose perfections consists in his existing as a pure unchangeable spirit.

If oaths are contrary to reason, and have a pernicious influence upon morals and the order of society; and above all, if they are contrary

to the precepts and spirit of the gospel; it becomes legislators and ministers of the gospel, to consider how far they are responsible for all the falsehood, profane swearing and perjury that exist in society. It is in the power of legislators to abolish oaths, by expunging them from our laws; and it is in the power of ministers of the gospel, by their influence and example, to render truth so simple and obligatory, that human governments shall be ashamed to ask any other mode of declaring it from CHRISTIANS, than by a bare affirmation.

The friends of virtue and freedom have beheld, with great pleasure, a new constitution established in the United States, whose objects are *peace, union, and justice*. It will be in the power of the first congress that shall act under this constitution, to set the world an example of enlightened policy, by framing laws that shall command obedience without the absurd and improper obligation of oaths. By this means they will add the restoration and establishment of TRUTH, to the great and valuable objects of the constitution that have been mentioned.



A SOLUTION of the Orthographical Paradox in our last, p. 30.

MR. EDITOR,

IN looking over your magazine for the month of January, my attention was attracted by a piece called an Orthographical Paradox, the investigation of which exercised my imagination a considerable length of time, before I could possibly fall upon a satisfactory solution. Upon a perusal of the paradox, the mind is naturally led to conclude that the mystery is

couched under equivocal *English* words, and those perhaps transposed; which, upon that supposition, I in vain endeavoured to develop. At last the following idea occurred, which I venture to send you as the true solution, viz. That the first stanza is composed entirely of Latin words, spelled exactly like English words of different import: the second verse is

a free translation of the first, giving to several of the words the most remote signification which our Latin dictionaries will admit. The thought, I confess, appears to be entirely new; and I can readily conceive the difficulty in uniting such a number of equivocal words to make sense, and that, too, in verse, whilst they admit of a translation any way connected. Under those circumstances we cannot expect the Latin to be very classical, as it consists mostly of infinitive and imperative moods,

vocative and ablative cases.

Grammatical Order.

Comes a pace rides, I age, in place, & time dare secure: jam live dare pure, in base vice, nor; sin, I false jam in more face.

Literal Translation.

My companion! in peace you smile—so be it—yet fear to suffer by arbitrary power—Then grudge to give unboundedly; the principles of duty being established upon a basis, know them; but if not, go and falsely act by custom.

S O L U T U S.

To the Editor of the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,

While you are amusing the public with engravings of various kinds, suppose you give the following *Circle of the social and benevolent Affections*, in their usual Gradation and with their respective Names, a place in your MAGAZINE.

From

A. B.



VARIATION of the MAGNETIC NEEDLE; observed at Laon
by le P. Cotte, in the course of the Year 1787.

TABLE OF OBSERVATION.

Hour s.	Mean varia- tions.			Number of obser- vations.	Number of agi- tations.
	°	'	"		
<i>Morning.</i>					
VI.	5	15	34	307	7
VII.	4	55	40	321	15
VIII.	4	50	39	295	29
IX.	4	57	39	255	27
X.	5	17	7	253	15
XI.	5	33	30	291	19
XII.	5	53	13	259	22
<i>After- noon.</i>					
I.	6	4	20	234	1
II.	6	8	47	229	3
III.	5	56	17	194	10
IV.	5	46	17	217	6
V.	5	31	41	216	14
VI.	5	34	24	219	4
VII.	5	28	43	223	6
VIII.	5	19	17	319	18
IX.	5	15	45	312	24
<i>Result of the whole year 1787.</i>	5	29	2	4154	220

The magnetic needle used for the above observations was made by a mr. Coulomb; and its sensibility is so great, that it is hardly ever found to stand motionless. It was observed to be

agitated most during the months of November and December; which agitation was remarked likewise in Germany.

The foregoing table contains the mean variation for each hour, the number of observations made in the same hour, and the number of times in which the needle was found in such a degree of agitation, as not to permit its variation being ascertained.

From this table the author has deduced the following particulars: 1st. That the magnetic needle recedes farther from the north after nine o'clock in the morning, and till about two in the afternoon; and it returns back from three o'clock in the afternoon till six in the morning. Some little deviation from this law happens about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and six o'clock in the afternoon. The motion of the needle throughout the year 1788, resembles exactly that of the preceding year, and is very little different from that of the year before, viz. 1785. 2dly, That the magnetic needle is less agitated in proportion as it comes nearer to the maximum of the west variation, and its greatest agitation is observable at about the hours of eight or nine in the evening.

THE following is a specimen of a particular mode of communication called Trans-hand, which any person may acquire, so as to speak and write it with ease, in two hours time. I would thank any of your ingenious correspondents for the key and a translation. LINGUISTICS.

A Verse in Ecclesiastes:

Witden it geed wish um imholisumco, & by is sholo it plesis se shon shus too sho tam: fel witden it u dofomco, umd nemoy it u dofomco; bas sho oxcoromcy ef kmewrodgo it, shus witden givosk rifo se shoa shus huvo is.

For the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

THE RETAILER, No. VII.

——“ Those whom last thou saw'st
 In triumph, and luxurious wealth, are they
 First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
 And great exploits”——

MILTON.

THE moral writers of every age, however they may have differed in most things, have generally joined in reprobating luxury, and united their endeavours to suppress and exterminate it. They have represented it, as not only destructive to individuals, but highly pernicious to society; as no less prejudicial to the welfare of the soul, than to the health of the body; as involving eternal as well as temporal happiness. For my part I must confess, that I differ from all those learned gentlemen, both ancient and modern, who have been such enemies to mankind as to retard the growth of that cash-diffusing plant, LUXURY: and I cannot help expressing my joy to find, that some of our modern gentry have understanding and beneficence enough to agree with me in opinion.

It is an observation very generally made, that men of high and luxurious modes of living, are commonly very backward in paying tradesmen's bills, &c.—Perhaps it may be most prudent not to dispute the truth of this fact, or to lay it aside as the production of ill-natured and envious souls; but certainly it cannot be thought difficult to defend it. We will first, then, lay down this simple position. That a man would shew a greater want of the principles of justice and honour to neglect to discharge a debt, which he con-

tracted with a free will, and without the least coercion, than to neglect to pay one which he was forced to incur, and which, could he have avoided it, he would not have incurred.—This is a plain and true state of the case. A man is not obliged to game, to get drunk, or to keep a dozen women about him; he does these things freely, and freely should he pay for them. Nor is any one obliged to entertain a thousand people that he never saw, and, perhaps, never may see. If this is done, it is done for the entertainer's pleasure, and with pleasure he should pay for it. But, on the contrary, the man of luxury's servants would neither have shoes nor clothes, could he help it; therefore, 'till he cannot help it, neither shoe-maker nor taylor should be paid; for a man's will, if possible, should, as to the debt, be in the same situation when he discharges it, as it was when he contracted it: if it was willingly contracted, willingly should it be paid; but if contracted because the man could not avoid it, until he cannot avoid it it should not be paid. This difference between a man's actions when he does them at liberty, and according to his own will and pleasure; and when he is under a restraint, and acts rather from the necessity of his case than from the dictates of the will, is not only highly reasona-

ble, but, I believe, universally prevalent. The engagements of a man in a prison, are well known to be void, and by no means binding on the party;—and why? Because it is very naturally supposed he might have been under some restraint, and that he chose to avoid a greater evil by taking upon himself a less; therefore, in justice, he is absolved from both. And in our case, the greater and avoided evil is, that the man of show's servants should not have as fine liveries as *mr. Such-a-one's*; and the less and justly disregarded evil is, that he owes his taylor what, possibly, will never be paid. But let us enter into the subject more generally, and shew the excellence and uses of luxury upon a larger scale.

From the revolutions of human affairs, it necessarily follows, that while some are enjoying the pleasures of plenty, and driving happily "down the stream of time," with a prosperous gale, many are afflicted with the miseries of want, and scarcely exist at all. Now, it must be very plain, that any thing which tends to draw forth those mines of neglected wealth, from those who want them not, and distribute them among wretches dying for their aid, must be commendable, both as it benefits society, and is an action of the highest humanity. The Creator knew, that man had not goodness of heart enough to distribute his wealth to the needy, from disinterested charity and a feeling for another's woe, and therefore implanted in him a dissipating spirit, as a means of supporting many who else would starve. Where would thousands of hypocritical villains, designing gamblers, and abandoned drunkards, receive their daily bread, were it not for the luxurious man?

How would those, whose vicious inclinations, raging past restraint, have conquered their *meek* spirits, support their *pitiable* existence, were there not others whose *generous* and *noble* feelings will not see a fellow-creature want;—who, in the *laudable* pursuit of devising means to destroy that monster Time, or pass him off agreeably, have rendered themselves incapable of living by a *vulgar* industry, either from a habit of turning their attention to *nobler* objects, or an impairment of health, the unavoidable consequence of their continual exertions? And why should not these people live as well as others? If they have contributed to the enlargement of the pleasures of any man, he is bound in *honour*, in gratitude, not to let them suffer by it.

But your refiners upon morality say, that luxury destroys the health of individuals, and enervates the strength of nations; that it unstrings the energy of the mind, and by smothering the intellectual faculties, sinks the dignity of man to the sensuality of a brute.

That man is base who would not injure himself thereby, to relieve the sufferings of many, and die a martyr in the cause of *public liberality*. Therefore, although health, nay, our very existence should be destroyed, yet it is glorious inasmuch as by our death many live. It is next said, that luxury weakens nations. Considered in a narrow point of view, this may be true; but, investigated upon a more extensive and liberal plan, it will be found absolutely false. In proportion as the luxury of a people increases, their wants are multiplied; hence manufactures will arise, to the display of inventive genius (the true pride of a nation) and of course

to the accumulation of wealth. This is the true palladium of strength and power; and they who can command this may command the world. If, as it is asserted, they are themselves unable to fight, legions will be seen in the twinkling of an eye, kneeling at their golden shrine:—but what need have they of armies? for their enemies will vanish, will submit, nor dare they resist the omnipotence of the enclosed divinity. The Lacedemonians gloriously opposed the power of Philip's conquering arm, but sunk into slavery at the sight of his yellow god:—and what injuries does luxury bring with it that can be opposed to these great and manifest advantages? Why, truly, the loss of a few individuals, who having done all in *their* power to serve the community—died. That we were born, not for ourselves, but for mankind, is a truth so generally acknowledged, as even to have become a Proverb; *nemo sibi nascitur*: consequently, mankind having gotten all the good they are likely to get from us, we have nothing left to do but to make off for the other world, as fast as we can—To live for one's self, would be base; but to die for other People, is noble and worthy of a hero.

Further, it is said, the energy of the mind is destroyed by luxury:—And pray what is this energy of the mind? Why certainly nothing more than a happy knack of contriving such things as will render life agreeable, and furnish people with something to talk about us, when we are dead and unable to talk about ourselves. The first of these may be a real, but the last is certainly an ideal happiness:—and when the ener-

gy of the mind produces the first, it acts in discoveries, promoting and enlarging the conveniences of life; when the last, it acts in --- nobody knows what!

As conveniency in life, is in pretty high estimation, it may be well enough to shew that the opposing the want of it to luxury is a groundless objection. Happiness is the "end and aim" of the creation of every being, and the pursuit of it employs our constant and careful attention.—However men may differ in their notions of it, however various their plans and means to acquire it, still the main object is the same. What would be happiness to one man, might be misery to another, and therefore it is, that all are permitted to place their greatest good in what they will. Now, one man will suppose his happiness to consist in luxury, combined with riot and debauchery, and very rationally directs all the *energy of his mind* to procure it untainted and unalloyed: another places his happiness in the observance of the rigid rules of morality, (which, by the bye, are unworthy of a *free* being) the miseries of self-mortification, and the severe dictates of infatuated reason. In the name of sense, let him enjoy them in their purity, and to the fullest of his wishes; but let him not hence decry and condemn those who, from a *Levelier* sense of the pleasures of this world, differ from him in opinion.—It may not be amiss here to relate a short anecdote of the late king of Prussia. There were in his kingdom two very virulent religious sects, the one supporting the doctrine of universal salvation, the other that of damnation—Continually engaged in abusing each other, even in times of worship,

they at length carried their animosities to such an excess, that a complaint was made to the king of it, who having called the leaders of both parties before him, spoke to this effect: "You have all of you behaved exceedingly ill; but henceforth let there be no more of it;—the transgressors in future shall be severely punished. For the present I pass over your offences—and you that are for salvation, may God in his mercy save; and you that are for damnation, may he * * * *

* * * * *

But let us even suppose, that what generally constitutes the energy of the mind, and the nice feelings of sensibility is totally destroyed—so much the happier man. For altho' he may loose many agreeable sensations, arising from reflection upon past good actions, and the contemplation of future ones; yet he will escape many wretched feelings, many disagreeable hours, the never failing visitors of a tender heart: and as the disappointments, the vexations and miseries of life are infinitely superior to its gratifications, he avoids more unhappiness than he loses pleasure. Besides, your man of feeling is obliged to participate in all his neighbours' griefs and cares, while our happy insensible scarcely feels for himself, but drowns his cares in good convivial wine.

Altho' luxury itself may be useful to a country, yet, it must be confessed, that its practising votaries are generally professed idlers and bitter enemies to every appearance of economy or industry—-and when they have expended all they are worth, they might very probably injure others by communicating their lazy habits to some not able to support them; while

they have cash to squander, it will compensate for and perhaps prevent such pernicious influence.—And here we may observe how very providential luxury is, to allow the world the unbounded enjoyment of all the benefits she can bestow, and yet by her own operations the disadvantages which might accrue from an indigent luxurious man—For generally by the time the strength of the pulse is weakened, the constitution of the body is not less so;—The cash and health are dissipated together; and when that for which a luxurious man is valuable is gone, health—takes his leave of a world, thanking him for his timely exit.

And now permit me to make a reflection or two upon the base ingratitude of mankind; the very men who employ all their time, for the sole purpose of contriving and executing schemes for diffusing their riches among you, when they have lost their all, have the mortification and disappointment to be branded as injurers and corrupters of their country, and are wafed to the other world, with the blast of censure, rather than the sighs of sympathizing compassion and regard—We are told of a Sardanapalus with detestation, and of a Xerxes with contempt; and some have the boldness to assert that the fall of Rome was owing to the *generous philanthropy* of the Roman nobility—Oh! weak-headed, wicked-hearted mortals, I sincerely pity you, for possibly your ingratitude may damp the exertions of some noble spirits you yet may have among you, banish luxury from the earth in despair, and curse you with contracted industry, and the mean spirited practice of spending no more than is necessary to procure comfort and convenience.

The Force of ORATORY exemplified.

WHEN the rebellion of 1745 broke out, many of the Scots were desirous of shewing their zeal for the established government, by voluntarily stepping into the field. Among these there was a young man who had not yet left the university, and who was designed as a pillar to the kirk. Grace and sanctity had, indeed, been more the objects of his pursuits, than the profession of arms or the slaughter of foes—but it so happened that some of his friends, engaged in raising and disposing of the militia, took a fancy to dignify the young kirkman with the command of a company—and he soon received orders to march his men to the rendezvous appointed for the troops.

The new captain (as he told the story himself, with a great deal of frankness and humour) thought safety more his business than valor; yet he was ashamed to let any signs of fear escape him, since every body about him looked as big as Bajazet. He resolved, therefore, to have recourse to his *oratory*, and try if it was possible, under the pretence of encouraging his men, to frighten them into desertion. In pursuance of this hope, he drew them up on the morning appointed for the march, into a ring, and placing himself on a small eminence in the middle, thus addressed them:—

“ Friends! Brethren! Countrymen!—We are marching against enemies, who are marching against God; for they fight against our king, and our king protects our kirk, and our kirk is the care of God: so our enemies are God’s enemies, and our cause must prevail against them.

“ As an officer of command, as

a leader who knows no fear, it is my duty to speak to you, in a style that may inflame your courage: but, as I am a christian, as well as a soldier, a man of humanity as well as metal, I dare not conceal from you, that there is a danger, which I myself am afraid of. . . . I, who to speak in the world’s notion of fear, am so resolved that I can fear nothing—I mean, my fellow-soldiers, the danger which some of your dear souls may be in, of rushing headlong upon damnation.

“ In all probability, there will be an immediate engagement. I am confident we shall (I mean all who survive the slaughter) succeed in the event. But alas! which of us knows whose lot it will be to fall in the field of battle? and since there is odds against your lives—are ye prepared for the approaching death? It is, indeed, an unseasonable, but ah! my friends! it is a necessary question:—are ye prepared, I say, to die?—Have you assurance of salvation?

“ I acknowledge that your piety, your loyalty, and your bravery, may entitle you to hopes of glory: but if you want the inward token, the assurance, the testimony! if you are not positive, my friends! ye are doubters; and “he who doubteth,” says holy writ, “is damned?”

“ Ah! weigh this important question, before I lead you a step further. Knock at your bosoms: ask your consciences, if ye are doubters? and, if ye find ye are upright and stedfast; if ye have clear and unquestionable evidence; if your lives have been pure, and your bodies undefiled, your credentials for heaven are good, and ye may follow me undauntedly: for,

Nil desperandum est Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro;—that is (being interpreted) king George for ever: Amen?—

“But if you doubt, if ye faint, if your inward man is not strong, I desire none of your fruitless aid. I shall be more triumphant without you. Neither would I have your blood upon my head; since if ye die, you will be damned. But my christian concern for your souls, hath made me forget that

ye are soldiers. I came down to put myself before you, and to let you see, by my example in the horrid bloodinesses of this day, what an assurance there is in the accepted, when they fight against the doubtful. I leave the rest to your consciences.—They who doubt not will follow me!”

N. B. They all ran away, to a man. What an instance was here of the powerful effects of *Oratory!*

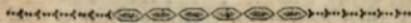


DESCRIPTION of the annexed Engraving, being a View on the
SCHUYLKILL, near Philadelphia.

THE limped stream of this beautiful river, after meandering through a great extent of country in Pennsylvania, loses itself in the Delaware, about three miles below Philadelphia. Nature has bordered the long and winding course of the Schuylkill with various beautiful landscapes, where land and water combine, in the happiest manner, to charm the eye and court the taste of the

traveller. Many handsome buildings are scattered along the banks of the river, which, enlivening a rich display of natural beauties, contribute to form scenes the most pleasing and picturesque.

The annexed plate exhibits a view on the Schuylkill, below the middle-Ferry, with a south-west prospect of the beautiful seat of *Bush-hill*, the property of William Hamilton, esquire.



*The History of SUSAN *****. Translated from the French.*

[Continued from p. 42.]

MY rest was much disturbed, with distracting and contrary resolutions; I had scarcely closed my eyes, when the marquis was announced: he entered and informed me, that the most urgent affairs obliged him to go immediately to Versailles, where he should be obliged to remain for some days; he therefore came to request a particular favour in the name of his

wife;—it was, that I would be her companion during his absence.—“She knows no one here; your friendship will relieve her under a wearisome confinement. You see the motive of my visit, and must therefore excuse the intrusion.” P—— well knew that I had no object at Paris but pleasure; I could not therefore refuse his offer without incurring the charge of unpo-



A View on the Schuylkill; with a SW. Prospect of Bush-Hill, one of the Seats of William Hamilton, Esq;

liteness, or giving him occasion to suspect the true reason, which it was necessary to conceal. Besides, "to conquer without danger, is to triumph without glory." I have always been inclined to the heroic, and this turn of mind now at once determined me.—I promised compliance. We took chocolate together, and then separated,—the marquis for Versailles, myself for the rue de Tournon.—

Susan expected me: she was at her toilet, but soon left it. A few flowers were the only ornaments she bestowed on her hair: art is made for vanity, beauty needs not its succour; the gifts of nature are most conspicuous, when most unadorned.

I pressed Susan to declare if the marquis had not flattered me, when he told me I was chosen by herself to become her companion during his absence: she answered, that truth required her to inform me, it was the marquis himself who made the choice; but that candour at the same time obliged her to confess, that she was happy in his choice. I assured her I would exert myself to render the absence of her husband as supportable as possible. Notwithstanding the goodness of her heart, I could perceive his absence regarded as an interval to the ill treatment she endured.

Though unacquainted with the extent of her sorrow, yet it sensibly affected me—and my trouble increased with the impossibility I foresaw of alleviating her distress—I thought she was the marquis's wife.

P— told me, at parting, he should remain only a few days at Versailles: fifteen had already escaped;—but, with such an agreeable companion as the lovely Susan, his absence was not regretted.

Each instant discovered to my admiring heart a thousand amiable accomplishments, marked the progress she made in my affections, and more clearly evinced her own. Our attachment was evidently mutual, though words had never confirmed it.

P— at last returned, and his ill usage was redoubled.—I now became acquainted with the true situation of affairs—The marquis himself, indeed, explained it to me in the most ungenerous manner. He even expressed his desire to part with Susan; told me he had remarked our attachment, was pleased with it, and promised he would not interrupt it.—I flew to the adorable Susan now free to speak of love, I said all that the most lively tenderness was able to inspire, but could not express what I felt. I shall not here attempt to describe it;—it surpasses the language of expression.

We passed three entire years in the extatic enjoyment of mutual love; I might say three days only, were it possible so much happiness could be comprized in so short a period;—when a monster, a serpent nourished in my bosom, poisoned the rest of my days! He was born in the same province, and had served with me in the same regiment: at the last peace we were both reduced; he was poor; I engaged him to live with me: he here had all his wants supplied,—but having accepted a vile employment it was necessary he should leave me. When once the wicked has taken off the mask, our former kindnesses are only sputs to his hatred—Friendship and gratitude, those noble effusions of a generous heart, are to him a fatiguing yoke, an intolerable burden, which only the ruin of his benefactor can re-

move—by thus enabling him to avoid the reproaches he deserves and fears. Such a villain was V—. The death of his father obliged him to visit our province; and there he saw mine, who demanded a particular account of my conduct at Paris: his answer was neither long, nor obscure—“your son,” says he, “lives publicly with a girl, who will ruin him, and keeps open house: I thought” adds he coolly, “you were too wise to contribute to his wild expences; which, in the end, must dishonour him.”—

My father is one of the worthiest men in the world but too rigid.*—He assured V— that he would effectually reclaim me; and in fact, V— was charged by my father, on his return, with a letter to the minister, requesting a *lettre de cachet* to confine me in prison, till a more proper place of confinement could be found, where I might at leisure learn the duty of a son to his parent. The minister sent this letter to the lieutenant de la police, with orders to enquire into my conduct.

I will now inform the Reader, that when I first became acquainted with Susan, I had been returned only a few months from Holland, having visited that country to see a relation, an ambassador, there; who had presented me with a very handsome wardrobe, five hundred louis-dors, and some jewels: these I was obliged to conceal from the knowledge of my father, lest his avarice should deprive me of this property too, as well as my mother's fortune, of which, to this hour I never received a penny.—

With the money received from my relation in Holland, and my half pay, I lived much at my ease: I often gave suppers, and supported a number of unhappy wretches as far as my finances permitted, as I before had done to the traitor V.—Neither Susan nor myself had other pleasures.—

The spies whom the lieutenant of the police had ordered to inform themselves of my conduct, having learnt from my Valet,—who thought to serve me, and and gratify a spice of vanity in himself, by boasting of my generosity and riches, recounted this information,—and the *lettre de cachet* was delivered in consequence. Happily I was then a few leagues from Paris, with a friend who was ill, when the officers came to sieze me: they searched the house in vain, but kept possession in hopes of seeing me return at night. One of my servants escaped without being perceived, and acquainted me with what was passing. I knew my father, and made no doubt this was a blow struck by himself;—little did I imagine any part of it came from the ungrateful V— I was convinced of my father's inflexible temper, and could not expect to move him: besides I suspected the reason that had induced him to carry things to this extremity.—

I had only one means left to avoid this perescution;—it was to seek an asylum in a foreign country with my dear Susan; but her present situation rendered it impossible to expose her to the fatigues of a long journey, and the dangers of the sea;—this

* Respect for a father I esteem, would induce me to suppress a detail of the cruelties I incurred from his severity, did not truth, and the justification of my own innocence, require the relation of them.

was therefore deferred. Being determined not to part, we immediately set off for Passy, resolved to conceal ourselves there till Susan's situation would permit her to accompany me to England.—The horror of night is an enjoyment for the afflicted; it adds to their melancholy: we accustomed ourselves to spend more than the moiety of it, in lamenting our present situation, and directing the eye of hope into futurity. After remaining a few days in this retreat, Susan ventured to our house in Paris, to preserve our furniture and jewels. But, notwithstanding the utmost circumspection, she was followed, and my retreat was in consequence discovered. Perceiving my enemies approach, in despair I entered the apartment of a young lady who lodged in the same house. She was then in a bath: I exclaimed, "I am lost!" "quick," says she, "place yourself by my side: there was no time to consider they were already at the door, I plunged in; a coverlet, thrown over the bath, and designed to keep in the heat, served to conceal me.

The door was opened; but seeing only a small cabinet and a woman in the bath, my pursuers only looked under the bed, and retired. The master of the house, who was with a neighbour when the officers entered, now returned; the exempt ordered him, in the king's name, to discover truly who lodged with him? "A young lady who is indisposed," replied the host:—"and who in the adjoining chamber?" demanded the exempt. "A young man who left me about two hours since, with his wife, who lodged here with him." "And where are they gone?" "I cannot tell; but from

what I could understand, they are returned to Paris." "So much the better," said the exempt; he will not escape us there: and then left the house, and I the bath, where I was not much at my ease. Thus I owed my safety to an expedient I should never have thought of, and much less should have dared to execute on any other occasion.—

My host, a very honest and obliging man, immediately acquainted Susan (who was absent on a second visit to our house in Paris) with what had passed, and begged she would remain where she was till she received further intelligence. He then advised me to remain no longer with him; but on my representing to him I knew not where to conceal myself, he gave me a letter to his brother, who lodged in the suburbs saint Antoine.—

This brother gave me an asylum for that night, and my host having advertised Susan where I was concealed, she came to me without being discovered: all things were immediately arranged for my flight, and I set off for England before day-break. Susan accompanied me to St. Germain's: our parting was such as may be easily conceived by those who have ever been separated from all they hold dear, but which cannot be described by words.—I made all possible haste to Dieppe, and arrived in London, in six days. As I had no particular destination, I followed two of the passengers with whom I had formed the greatest intimacy: during the journey they repaired to a famous Inn in the Hay-Market. On paying our bill the next day, I found my expenses in this house would be much too great for the

extent of my purse. I therefore requested he would find a situation in the house of some honest family who spoke French, where I could board at a small expence — He immediately went with me to the house of two maiden ladies: with them I remained, while in England, and from whom I received the kindest treatment and consolation.

I was six weeks in London: the post from France had arrived four times, yet I received no letter. My inquietude became insupportable. My charitable, my amiable hostesses, exerted every attention to render my situation more supportable, but these attentions only served to increase my anxiety. What could cause this silence?

[To be concluded in our next.]



USEFUL HINTS.

Observations on the HESSIAN FLY.

A Writer in the Delaware gazette informs us, that the only remedy hitherto opposed to the depredations of this destructive insect, was known and successfully practised in England, about 50 years ago, by that experienced farmer, Jethro Tull; who, speaking of the *blight in wheat*, in his book called 'horse-hoeing husbandry,' has the following observation:—"In cold climates it [the blight] is generally caused by insects, which, as some think, are brought in the air by an east wind, accompanied by moisture, a little before the grain is filling with that milky juice which afterwards hardens into flour. The insects deposit their eggs within the outward skin, or rind of the stalks: and when the young ones are hatched, they feed on the parenchyma (or spongy substance) and eat off many of the vessels which should make and convey this juice; and then the grain will be more or less thin, in proportion to the number of vessels eaten, and as the insects happen to come earlier or later," &c.

If this insect be not the same with the Hessian fly, it appears, however, to resemble it very nearly in its manner of destroying the grain. "The most easy and sure remedy," continues Tull, "that I have yet found against the injury of these insects, is, to plant a sort of wheat that is least liable to be hurt by them, viz. the *white-cone*, or *bearded wheat*, which has its stalk or straw like rush, not hollow, but full of pith, except near the lower part, and there it is

very thick and strong. It is probable it has sap-vessels that lie deeper, so as the young insects cannot totally destroy them; as they do in other wheat; for when the straw has the black spots, which shew that the insects have been bred there, yet the grain is plump, when the grey cone, and lammas wheat mixt with it, are blighted. This difference might have been from the different times of ripening; *this* being ripe about a week earlier than the grey cone, and later than the lammas: but its being planted together both early and late, and at all times of the wheat-seed time, and this white cone or bearded wheat always escaping with its grain unhurt, is an argument that it is naturally fortified against the injury of these insects, so pernicious to other sorts of wheat: and I can impute it to no other cause, than the different depths of the vessels; the straw of other wheat being thinner, and hollow from top to bottom; *this* having a small hollow at bottom, and there the thickness between the outward skin and the cavity is more than double to that in other sorts of wheat: so that I imagine the insects reach only the outermost vessels, and enough of the inner vessels are left to supply the grain," p. 74. This white-cone wheat is no other than the yellow-grained wheat with a white beard; for Mr. Tull informs us, in another place, that before the millers knew how to grind it, it gave a yellow cast to the bread—in a note, he remarks, that white-cone means *wheat with a white beard*.

R E C I P E S.

A Process, said to be effectual, for rendering the SEED-GRAIN perfectly pure, sound, and free from Insects; and for preventing the Smut in WHEAT.

MAKE a very strong lye of wood-ashes; and when it is become yellow, like beer, and slippery to the touch, put in as much quick-lime as will make it of a dusky white: when it is as hot as that the finger can but just bear it, let the gross part of the lime subside; then pour off the lye into a proper vessel, and, having the grain in a basket, plunge the basket with the grain into the lye, stirring it about, and skimming off such as float on the top. This done, in about two or three minutes the grain may be taken out of the lye, and the basket which contains it must be placed upon two poles, that the lye may drain off. When it has done dropping from the bottom of the basket, it must be spread on the floor of a granary to dry, while a second basket is served in the same manner.

This process preserves the grain from rotting, and destroys all the insects that may have gotten into it.

The use of the oven is said to be the best expedient for destroying the caterpillars in the corn that is sown; but it is acknowledged to be difficult to ascertain the degree of heat that is sufficient to kill the vermin, and yet not sufficient to kill the grain.

To prevent GRUBS ascending FRUIT-TREES to deposit their Eggs.

TAKE a strip of sheep-skin, about one inch wide, with the wool on it at full length; scrape the rough bark off the tree, and nail the skin around it, keeping the woolly side out: if it get matted in foul weather, comb it out. Whenever the grubs cease to crawl, the skin may be taken off and laid up for another season.

Dr. Hill's Method of preserving PLANTS in their original Shape and Colours.

WASH a sufficient quantity of fine sand, so as perfectly to separate it from all other substances: dry it; pass it through a sieve, to clear it from any gross particles which would not rise in the washing: take an earthen vessel of a proper size and form, for every plant and flower which you intend to preserve; gather your plants and flowers when they are in a state of perfection, and in dry weather, and always with a convenient portion of the stalk: heat a little of the dry sand prepared as above, and lay it in the

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bottom of the vessel, so as equally to cover it; lay the plant or flower upon it, so as that no part of it may touch the sides of the vessel; sift or shake in more of the same sand by little upon it, so that the leaves may be extended by degrees, and without injury, till the plant or flower is covered about two inches thick: put the vessel into a stove or hot-house, heated by little and little, to the 50th degree; let it stand there a day or two, or perhaps more, according to the thickness and succulence of the flower or plant; then gently shake the sand out upon a sheet of paper, and take out the plant,—which you will find in all its beauty, the shape as elegant, and the colour as vivid as when it grew.

Some flowers require certain little operations to preserve the adherence of their petals, particularly the tulip; with respect to which it is necessary, before it is buried in the sand, to cut the triangular fruit which rises in the middle of the flower; for the petal will then remain more firmly attached to the stalk.

A hortus-fictus prepared in this manner would be one of the most beautiful and useful curiosities that can be.

To take off the natural or lively Shape of an
HERB.

FIRST, take the leaf you would copy, and gently rub the veins on the back-part of it with a piece of ivory, or other polished substance, so as to bruise them a little; afterwards wet the same side gently with linseed oil, and then press it hard upon a piece of white paper—and you will have the perfect figure of the leaf, with every vein in it justly expressed. This impression being afterwards coloured, will seem truly natural, and is a most useful method for such as would wish to preserve plants.

To recover the worn-out Impressions of COINS.

TAKE a piece of smooth iron—the blade, for instance, of a pair of fire-tongs—and heat it in the fire till nearly red hot; then lay your coin upon it, and immediately the impression (though worn off the metal) will appear in distinct shades.

To etch on GLASS: From an ingenious Memoire just published in the Journal de Physique of Thoulouse.

MONS. de Puymarin, jun. has discovered a method of engraving upon glass, by means of the fluor acid. This

R

is by far the happiest application yet made of that liquor. He relates his success in various experiments made to prove the solvent qualities of the acid, which led to a full conviction, that it had nearly the same powers on glass, as aqua-fortis and other acids have on copper and other metals. He therefore imitated the process of etching on copper with aqua-fortis. He covered a plate of glass with a thin coat of wax, surrounded by low edges of the same substance; and having sketched some figures with a sharp-pointed instrument, he poured on a quantity of the acid, and exposed the whole to the sun's heat. He soon observed the strokes he had made in the wax covered with a white powder, arising from the solution of the glass. At the expiration of four or five hours, he took off the wax and washed the glass. With the greatest pleasure he now saw evidence of the certainty of his conjectures; and affirms, that by these means an intelligent artist might engrave on the hardest glass or crystal any thing that can be engraven on copper.

The first attempt to engrave upon glass was made at Thoulouse, May 18th, 1787, and the result of the experiment was published in June last.

Secret for recovering the WRITING upon parchment decayed by Time, and of making it LEGIBLE.

DIP the parchment obliterated by time into a vessel of cold water, fresh drawn from the well; in about a minute take it out, and press it between two papers, to prevent its crumpling up in drying. As soon as it is moderately dry, if it be not then legible, repeat the operation two or three times. The skin will then resume its pristine colour, and the writing will appear.

Remedy for the RHEUMATISM.

SCURVY-GRASS, brook-lime and water cresses, each a quarter of a peck; wash them clean, and put them into a well glazed earthen pot, and bake them in a slow oven till a quart of juice can be pressed out: put two large table spoonfuls into half a pint of whey, and drink this in the morning, fasting.—This receipt is recommended by a person who was cured by it, and restored to the use of her limbs which she had lost.

Processes for making the best and finest sort of PRUSSIAN BLUE with Quick-lime.

PROCESS I.

TAKE 3lb of ox's blood, dried and reduced into a kind of small scales; an equal quantity of quick-lime newly baked, 2lb. of red tartar, and 1lb. 8oz. salt-petre; pulverise the whole grossly, and put it into a crucible placed in the midst of a great furnace, and give it a gradual fire. After four hours of a good fire, when the matter is reduced to a kind of paste which emits no more smoke and is equally red, throw it by spoonfuls into two pails of boiling water; and, having filtrated the lixivium, mix it with a solution of 6lb. of allum, and 1lb. 8oz. of green vitriol. This operation will yield but 7oz. of fecula; but its beauty will make sufficient amends for the small quantity, as it will surpass in this respect all the blues of Prussia, which are prepared by other methods. It has also as good an effect as the finest ultramarine; and has, besides, the advantage of resisting the impression of the air,

PROCESS II.

Take 3lb. of dried ox's blood, an equal quantity of quick-lime, 2lb. of red tartar, and 2lb. of nitre, all of them calcined and lixiviated as in the foregoing process; pour the lixivium into a solution of 4lb. of allum and 1lb. of green vitriol. This operation will yield more of the blue fecula than the other; but the colour will be less beautiful.

PROCESS III.

Take 3lb. of dried ox's blood, 4lb. 8oz. of quick-lime, 2lb. of red tartar, 1lb. 8oz. of salt-petre: calcine and lixiviate it as in the foregoing operations, and proceed in the same manner. This is the operation that will be productive of the most beautiful blue; but it yields but 8oz. and somewhat upwards of four drachms.

PROCESS IV.

Take 3lb. of dried ox's blood, 6lb. quick-lime, 2lb. of red tartar, and 1lb. 8oz. of nitre: calcine and lixiviate as in the foregoing processes; pour the lixivium still warm into a solution of 4lb. of allum, and 1lb. of green vitriol: a blue fecula, as beautiful and fine as that of the first process, will be precipitated, but the quantity will be much greater, for this way will yield twenty-six ounces.

The COLUMBIAN PARNASSIAD.

R O N D E A U.

FIRST to love—and then to part—
 Long to seek a mutual heart—
 Late to find it—and, again,
 Leave, and lose it—O the pain !

Some have lov'd, and lov'd (they say)
 Till they lov'd their love away ;
 Then have left, to love anew ;
 But I wot they lov'd not *true*.

True to love—and then to part—
 Long to seek a mutual heart—
 Late to find it—and, again,
 Leave, and lose it—O the pain !

Some have lov'd, to pass the time ;
 And have lov'd their love in rhyme ;
 Loath'd the love, and loath'd the song ;
 But their love could not be *strong*.

Strong to love—and then to part—
 Long to seek a mutual heart—
 Late to find it—and, again,
 Leave, and lose it—O the pain !

They who just but felt the flame,
 Lightly lambent o'er their frame,
 Light to them the parting knell,
 For too sure they love not *well* !

Well to love—and then to part—
 Long to seek a mutual heart—
 Late to find it—and, again,
 Leave, and lose it—O the pain !

But when once the potent dart,
 Cent'ring, rivets heart to heart :
 Then to sever what is bound,
 Is to tear the closing wound.

Thus to love—and then to part—
 Long to seek a mutual heart—
 Late to find it—and, again,
 Leave, and lose it—O the pain !

A SPANISH MADRIGAL, by D. Lewis Martin.

IBA cogiendo flores,
 Y guardando en la falda
 My niña, para hacer una guirnalda ;
 Mas primero las toca.
 A los rosados labios de su boca,
 Y les dá de su aliento los olores ;
 Y estaba (por su hien) entre una rosa
 Una abeja escondida,
 Su dulce humor hurtando ;
 Y como en la hermosa
 Flor de los labios se hallò ? atrevida,
 La picò, sacò miel, fusiese volando.

TRANSLATION, by Mr. Garrick.

FOR me my fair a wreath has wove,
 Where rival flow'rs in union meet ;
 As oft she kiss'd this gift of love,
 Her breath gave sweetness to the sweet.
 A bee within a damask rose
 Had crept, the nectar'd dew to sip ;
 But lesser sweets the thief foregoes,
 And fixes on Louisa's lip.
 There, tasting all the bloom of spring,
 Wak'd by the rip'ning breath of May,
 Th' ungrateful spoiler left his sting,
 And with the honey fled away.

On the DEATH of a YOUNG LADY.

I.

HOW frail and fleeting youth and beauty's charms !
 The cold grave wraps them in its silent shade,
 The sparkling eye of all its pow'r disarms,
 And bids the form, tho' e'er so lovely, fade.

II.

But ah! forbear, each sad repining strain,
 Nor dare arraign all-powerful heav'n's decrees ;
 To pierce futurity, th' attempt how vain,
 With pitying eye the pow'r benignant sees!

III.

Some hour of life, o'er hung with dreary clouds
 That bursting o'er the woe-devoted head,
 Each smiling pleasure, each gay prospect shrouds ;
 And thus exempts from grief the happy dead.

IV.

How oft we see the morn with radiance drest,
 Usher'd by soft notes of the feather'd choir,

While nature joins, her transports to express,
And gives each charm that fancy can desire.

V.

The bright stream, gliding through the verdant glade,
Reflects each beauty that adorns the green:
'Tis thus each hope to human view display'd,
Is seen with rapture varying through the scene.

VI.

Sudden tempestuous winds deform the sky,
And o'er each beauty a dark mantle cast;
The tender flowrets sicken, droop, and die
Beneath the fury of the noxious blast.

VII.

But see the morn! with orient colours gay,
Whilst Zephyr with fresh life the gale inspires,
Rises a-new, a calm unclouded day,
And every gloom before bright sol retires.

VIII.

'Tis thus when on the languid bed of pain,
When death asserts his uncontested right,
When ev'ry soft attention is but vain,
T' arrest the soul in her advent'rous flight;

IX.

The big drop swelling in the eye of woe,
The ardent pray'r the half-form'd wish to save,
By ev'ry tender act that love can show,
Our dear companion from the silent grave:

X.

Religion's healing pow'r each gloom destroys,
Her bright beams chase each doubt and fear away;
Unfold to faith's clear eye extatic joys,
And on th' enraptur'd soul dart hope's bright ray;

XI.

Soften each pang mortality must feel,
When the soul leaves her tenement of clay;
Heav'n's great unbounded mysteries reveal,
And smooth the passage to the realms of day.

XII.

See that angelic form! with looks benign,
With rapture point to happy seats above,
See faith and hope in ev'ry feature shine
Irradiated by celestial love.

XIII.

Then with submission bow to heav'n's high pow'r,
Convinc'd unerring wisdom strikes the blow
That gives to wretchedness the present hour,
But joys eternal doth on her bestow.

AN EVENING THOUGHT and its SIMILITUDES.

I'VE thought—the fair Urania says,—
 What is it like, sir?—Like a blaze—
 'Tis like a sword—'tis like a key—
 'Tis like a lion—like a flea—
 'Tis like a candle—like a chair—
 'Tis graceful, like a lady's hair—
 'Tis like a stove—like captain Drake—
 'Tis like a corkscrew, or a rake.

Why is a RIVER like a *Lion*?—
 For that's the thought, you may rely on.
 When rolling from its spacious source,
 How bold, impetuous is its force!

Its waters pass just as a *blaze*
 Whilst pleas'd spectators fondly gaze;
 'Tis like the *key* of navigation,
 And often bars communication;
 But why a RIVER's like a *sword*
 Is hard to tell, upon my word:—

But stay—does not each stop the breath
 And bid the eye balls swim in death?

'Tis active, skipping like a *flea*
 From highest mountain to the sea;
 What does such social joys procure
 Is like a lighted *candle*, sure;

But, why a RIVER's like a *chair*!
 I'm fairly puzzled I declare:

Place but the merchant in the seat
 Renown'd for all that's good and great,
 Then both alike support his name,
 One bears his person, one his fame.

When spring appears our fields to cheer,
 'Tis flowing, like a *lady's hair*:

And how a RIVER's like a *stove*,
Cum grano salis thus I prove:—

In frost severe 'tis often found
 That both alike are firmly bound;
 When weather changes ('tis no joke)
 Excessively they sometimes smoke;

Like *captain Drake*, with sails unfurl'd,
 Who spread his glory o'er the world,

A spacious RIVER widely flows,
 And claims its praise where'er it goes;

In winding streams its waters glide,
 A graceful turn's a *cork-screw's* pride;

A *rake* applied, in meads of hay,
 Carries light substances away;

'This suits a RIVER, I suppose,
 For straw upon its surface flows.

III. Chapter of JOB paraphrased.

- 1 O'ERWHELM'D with anguish, thus in plaintive lay
 Job op'd his mouth, and curs'd his hapless day:—
- 2 3 Let deep confusion shade that hateful morn,
 And that day perish wherein I was born;
 Be that night cover'd with eternal shame
 Which did a son's conception first proclaim;
- 4 Let horrid darkness dwell upon that day,
 And God, in anger, its first dawn survey:
 Oh may no glad'ning beam its light renew,
 But shadows, death and gloom obscure its view;
- 5 May clouds eternal its return deform,
 And black'ning heav'ns affright the world with storm:
- 6 That night let CHAOS in his realms replace,
 And from the sacred rolls of time erase;
 May it be never with the year combin'd,
 Nor with the months or days be ever join'd:
- 7 Dull be that night, may never joyful strain
 Be heard therein, but dismal silence reign;
- 8 May mis'ry's offspring, in each rising groan,
 Curse that sad night, whene'er they curse their own:
 And wretches (by disastrous scenes misled)
 Curse that dark day, while woes around them spread:
- 9 Oh may its twilight see no glimm'ring star!
 But darkness cover all the hemisphere,
 No feeble ray of light to glad the eye!
 Nor morn, half op'ning, tinge th' orient sky!
- 10 Because that night brought on my mother's throes,
 And introduc'd me to this scene of woes.
- 11 Ah! why not perish, an untimely birth?
 Or sink in infant years to parent earth?
- 12 Why did the knees officiously receive
 With cruel care? or breasts their nurture give?
- 13 Else quiet in the tomb I now had lain,
 (Where sleep, with rest and silence, hold their reign)
- 14 With kings and princes, who ambitious claim
 Sepulchral monuments to grace their name;
- 15 With sovereign potentates who once possess'd
 The varied treasures of the wealthy east;
- 16 Or like th' abortive—I had never been;
 Or like the infants who no light have seen.
- 17 There the oppressor's cruelties must cease;
 And there the weary ever are at peace;
- 18 There prisoners rest within the silent tomb,
 Nor hear the tyrant's voice, nor fear his doom:
- 19 Both small and great unnotic'd there remain,
 And the poor slave no longer drags his chain.
- 20 Why should the day with roscate light arise,
 And cause the wretched who in sorrow lies,

- (While terror and distress around him roll)
 To loathe his life in bitterness of soul?
 21 They long for death, his gloomy haunts explore,
 More anxious for his stroke than India's store;
 22 These—these rejoice—full rapture glads their eye
 As they in silence to the grave draw nigh.
 23 What is my life? I see no glim'ring light;
 But horror and despair my soul affright;
 24 The food I eat is tainted with my groans,
 And, like o'erflowing floods, I pour my moans.
 25 Ye boding fears! for I indulg'd your train;
 My deep anxiety was not in vain;
 For now I suffer what so much I fear'd;
 This is the ill which oft before appear'd;
 26 I knew no safety in my prosp'rous state,
 Nor e'er did selfish ease my life await;
 But (tremblingly alive to ev'ry woe)
 Affliction's keenest scenes await me now.



TRANSLATION of the ITALIAN SONNET in the *Columbian Magazine*
 for June, 1787—Inscribed to his Excellency General Washington,
 By Sig. Dominico Bertini, of Florence.

OH! save my country, heav'n—my fondest care!
 For her each danger of the field I'll share.
 No venal thought my panting bosom knew,
 When in her cause the glitt'ring blade I drew.
 If, in the struggle by stern fate decreed—
 But, Oh! may heav'n avert it! she shou'd bleed,
 And fall a victim to oppression's blow,
 Her fate be mine—she falls with glory too.
 Freedom in smiles erst spread her blessings far—
 (But now thou groan'st beneath th' assault of war)
 Those blessings to renew throughout the land,
 And save thee from a wretched venal band,
 My life I now devote,—each dearest tie,
 To shield thee and preserve thy liberty:
 Rome's ancient worthies point the path to fame,
 And Fabian virtues thy attention claim.
 Rous'd by the call, thy numerous heroes arm;
 Their brav'ry shall repel each latent harm,
 While laurels, ever green, their brows adorn,
 To latest ages shall their names be borne.

The Chronicle.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

F R A N C E.

Paris, Oct. 6th, 1788.

M. GOIS, professor of the royal academy of painting and sculpture of Paris, has produced, under the direction and on principles of M. Vincent, professor of the Veterinarian school, the model of a flead horse, complete in all the minutest parts of anatomy. He proposes to exhibit many other animals in the same manner, so absolutely necessary to painters and sculptors.

Some few days ago Mr. Neckar sent for the gentlemen whose duty it is to pay the dividends at the guildhall of Paris, to the holders of public stock, and gave them directions to behave with politeness and affability to the annuitants—"I will send you to-morrow," said he, "1,500,000 livres; that sum, with what you have already in hand, will enable you to go on with your payments to the end of the month: with the first you will begin at the letter A, and so on; with the second you will discharge the demands that have become due on the treasury, during the last six months. Gentlemen, I rely upon your zeal for due execution of these instructions."—These instructions were given on the 25th of last month. Mr. Neckar has since sent notice to the same gentlemen, that they should be supplied with a much larger sum, by the beginning of the present month; so that proper provisions will be made for all public payments 'till the meeting of the states-general.

Mr. Neckar is going to open a new loan for 100,000,000 of livres; the interest of which he will pay without any new tax. A fund has been established in France arising from the estates of suppressed convents, retrenchments in the king's household, &c. and from the produce of some church livings, in the gift of the crown, which produce, during vacancy between the death of one incumbent and presentation of another, belongs to the king. This fund produces at present 5,000,000 livres a year; that it may be increased to 10,000,000, the king has agreed that he will not present to any of those livings (chiefly abbeys and pre-

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bends in cathedral churches, without cure of souls) for three years.

The several provinces are again in tumult, on the subject of their election to send representatives to the states-general. They insist on the old form, which admits a greater number of deputies to the national assembly than either the crown or the nobles are inclined to allow them. The parliament of Brittany has published a decree, concluding in these words:—"every minister who advises the crown against the ancient manner of assembling the states of the kingdom, is a traitor to his country."

The island of St. Domingo having petitioned for leave to send nine deputies to the states-general of France, we now understand it is finally refused.

Nov. 23. An arret is published of this date allowing the free importation of grain into France, in consequence of the destructive storm of last summer.

"The apprehension of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies, and to shew their preference of receiving from us, they have passed the enclosed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the council of state of the king, to encourage by bounties, the importation of wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America.

November 23, 1788.

Extract from the registers of the council of State.

The king, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who shall import into his kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America; to provide for which, the report being heard, the king in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next to the 30th of June following, shall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty sous for every

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quintal of wheat, and forty sows for every quintal of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest, and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels, without distinction, which, during the space of time above mentioned shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight-duty, on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendants and commissaires, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arret, which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the council of state of the king, his majesty being present, held at Versailles the 23d of November, 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

Dec. 1. We can speak from authority that the states-general of France will not meet till the month of may next. The notes are expected to finish their sitting the 18th inst.

Mons de Brienne has resigned his place of secretary at war: he retires with a pension as usual, but to this is added, what is not very usual under such circumstances, one of the richest governments in France, La Guienne.

The cold has been so excessive for some days, that the thermometer is nine degrees below the freezing point.

An arret is published, allowing the free importation of grain.

Verfailles, Nov. 12. Mr. Messier, already celebrated by his discoveries in astronomy, discovered a new comet on the 26th of November, in the paw of Ursa Major, near the star Psi, having a tail between 2 and 3 degrees in length; but it is not yet visible without glasses. At 3 in the morning it had 167 degrees of direct ascension, and 48deg: of declination. It is situated on the space between the two stars preceding the square of Ursa Major, or on the line which on the other side points towards the polar star.

ENGLAND.

Another fur-trade might be established on the western coast of America, that would be the means of founding a new manufac-

tory in that country. The furs of that coast are so far superior to those of Hudson's-bay, as not to admit of comparison. Some ships have sailed from this country in the pursuit; but the protection and aid of government is necessary to give permanency to the plan.

Of the furs brought from that coast by Capt Cook's officers some curious experiments have been made; the texture is so fine, that very beautiful gloves and stockings, and a cloth as fine as an Indian shawl, were manufactured from them.

London, Nov. 28, 1788. The insanity of the king has excited a great political ferment as to a regency, which now becomes necessary. It is generally allowed, that the prince of Wales, as heir apparent, has a natural right to this high office, and, though in some measure opposed by Mr. Pitt, he will, doubtless, assume the reins of government. Whenever this point is settled, another will come before parliament, viz: the guardianship of the king's person. It is expected three guardians will be appointed, namely, the queen, the lord chancellor, and the archbishop of Canterbury.

The last messenger who set out for the continent carried letters from his royal highness the prince of Wales, to the Hague, Berlin, and Denmark.

Dec. 2. This evening's gazette will contain an order for court mourning for a princess of the house of Mecklenburg, "by ORDER of the prince of Wales, with the approbation of the Queen." This ORDER, although made upon a trivial circumstance, plainly shews that it is already settled that the public affairs will be committed solely to a regent.

Extraordinary as the circumstance of Mrs. Weatherly of Bow being delivered of two children, at the advanced age of fifty-six, may seem, there is a woman who is indulged with the privilege of serving the clerks in the Long room with fruit, whose age is equal to that of Mrs. Weatherly, who has recently blessed her husband, who is near seventy, with three children at one birth. He is her fourth conjugal partner, by all of whom she has had issue, and by the present one is likely still further to increase the number of his majesty's liege subjects. She has been known in her present occupation between forty and fifty years, and has acquired the appellation of the Custom-House Pomona.

Dec. 5. The list of the ordinary of the navy, as sent up to the admiralty on Tuesday, is as follows:

Plymouth—Thirty-seven ships of the line, one of 50 guns, eleven frigates, and six sloops.

Portsmouth—forty-seven ships of the line, two of 50 guns, twenty-four frigates, ten sloops and two cutters.

Chatham—Thirty-six ships of the line, six of 50 guns, twenty-three frigates, and six sloops.

Sheerness—Nine ships of the line, two of 50 guns, six frigates, four sloops, and two cutters.

Woolwich—One ship of fifty guns, sixteen frigates, and seven sloops.

Deptford—eventeen frigates, three sloops, and two cutters.

Total of the ordinary at the several ports :—one hundred and thirty ships of the line, twelve of 50 guns, ninety-seven frigates, thirty-seven sloops, and seven cutters.

Fire-ships, bombs, and yachts, all go under the denomination of sloops. The return from Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, are made by their commissioners.

I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Oct. 14, 1788. The great measure of reducing the national interest of money, from six to five per cent. comes forward early next session.

S P A I N.

Cadiz, Oct. 12, 1788. The Dragoon frigate has just arrived here from Calao, and brought back to Europe Don Hipolite Ruez, Don Joseph Pabon, and Don Isidor Galvez, commissioned by the king to make botanical researches in Peru. These gentlemen departed from Cadiz in October 1777. Since that time they have traversed the vast provinces of Peru, and examined the productions of the three kingdom, viz. fossils, mineral, and metal, agreeably to the desire and instructions of the first botanical professor in Madrid, and have sent curious collections to the ministry of the Indies, particularly of vegetables, accompanied with descriptions and drawings, which were made with haste, to repair the losses occasioned by war, the fire which consumed part of the manuscripts and specimen plants at Macaro, and by the loss of the ship St. Pedro d' Alcantara, which had 52 cases of these productions on board. The frigate which has brought the three professors, has on board a number of plants, curious designs, and the description of 2000 plants, most of which are newly discovered—and 23 cases, containing 70 live shrubs, in a good state.

I T A L Y.

Venice, Nov. 14. The republic has ordered a squadron of 11 men of war, and 6,000 land-forces to be ready to act on any emergency for the purpose of defending the state of Ragusa, which had sometime ago concerted measures with the republic to throw off the Turkish yoke; and in consequence of which had refused the usual succours to the Ottomans, who, in turn, have set on the Montenegrins to attack them.

G E R M A N Y.

Gottengen, Sept. 1788. A curious production has been submitted to the academy of science here, entitled, *Deconverte interessante Bureau Chirographique*, in which is the following description of the bureau: It is about fifteen inches in length, twelve in breadth, and four in height; it is perfectly secret in all its parts, and no person can open it, who has not been first instructed in the means.

This mechanical invention has six different effects. 1. A person may write his thoughts, without the spectator being able to read the characters: the same thing may be done by blind persons. Those who see may use it in the night time, with or without candles, and have no fear of committing an error in the writing. They may, at pleasure, leave off where they began, and, at the same time, abandon it to public inspection, without entertaining any apprehension, that what they have written will be known. 2. We may write the wrong way, so as to read what we have written by reflection. 3. All characters may be imitated, the hand-writing formed after the best model, and plans and designs copied with the greatest exactness. 4. Music may be copied with perfect correctness and celerity. 5. We may throw on paper our thoughts by night as well as by day, efface and change them at pleasure, and write, with the greatest dispatch, a discourse rapidly pronounced. 6. This machine has still another effect—which the artist reserves for the knowledge of sovereigns and ministers, whenever the secret shall be necessary.

To the preceding description is annexed the report of the royal academy of sciences at Brussels. Mr. Hubin, watchmaker, at Finy, in the bishopric of Liege, is the author of this invention. The academy having praised its simplicity and use, remark, That the first effect may be advantageous; the second, amusing;—the third, subject to many inconveniencies in the practice;—the

fourth and fifth, exaggerated: that the methods employed by the inventor have merit, and the machine may be brought to perfection.

Brussels, Dec. 6. The emperor, in order to encourage the art and science, has established here a society of experimental physics; the design of which is to repeat doubtful experiments, and to make new ones, especially such as may be useful to manufactures, trade, and art.

Numerous as the advantage gained by the Turk over the Imperial troops have been, yet in all the accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requisite, but courage. There are not, however, wanting circumstances, which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havoc made on each other by two columns of the Imperial army, on the night of the twenty-first of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manoeuvre practised by the seraskier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reason to suppose that the vizir had gained intelligence of the route the Imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppiece lined. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned no inconsiderable loss of men and baggage. The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of a quarter of an English mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppiece, so little incumbered with wood, that during day light an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this coppiece were about 400 Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitzes. The Turk thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darkness and fear contributed equally to deceive the Imperialists, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed. The Turkish detachment still continued the attack with much shew of resolution and some effect, particularly from their artillery which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and

produced much slaughter.—Both columns thus amused, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flank came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than 2000 men. It was near even minute that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a party of chasseurs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their opposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

P O L A N D.

Warsaw, Oct. 12, 1788. M. Louis de Buckholtz, the Prussian minister at this court has delivered a declaration of this date from the king his master, threatening war with the republic, if it should join Russia against the Turks:—at the same time offering to Poland the friendship and protection of Prussia in case the former kingdom shall refuse its aid to the powers now at war with Turkey.

Nov. 5. In consequence of the Prussian declaration, and appearances succeeding it, the Russian ambassador delivered this day the following declaration: viz.

THE ambassador extraordinary of her majesty the empress of all the Russias has hitherto observed the most profound silence, and has not made the least repitance against any of the resolutions of the illustrious states assembled, although they have already infringed the constitution agreed on between the three courts in 1776, without however, offering any direct attack on the act of guarantee of 1775. The orders of the empress having, always contained evident proof of her amicable intention towards the Polish nation, the undersigned wished never to see himself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of protesting against any attempt to the form of government solemnly confirmed by the treaty of the act of guarantee in 1775. Yet nevertheless, an attempt of this nature being contained in many of the projects which have a design to establish a permanent diet, and to subvert also all the

form of government; the undersigned is under the necessity of declaring in the name of her Imperial majesty, that, although it will not be without regret that she withdraws from the king and the illustrious republic, the friend ship which she has avowed, she will be forced to consider as an infraction of the treaty, the least change in the constitution of 1775.

STACKELBERG.

Nov. 4. The king and diet act unanimously in every thing, and have already given the empress to understand, they must be considered as a neutral and independent nation.

The stroke evidently brought about by the king of Prussia, who keeps his troops ready for action, cannot fail of causing the Turks to persist in the prosecution of a war in which they have hitherto appeared to maintain an evident superiority.

Nov. 15. The following note was yesterday presented by order of the states to count Stackelberg, the Russian minister.

"The underwritten, by order of the serene states assembled, have the honour to remit the present note to his excellency count Stackelberg, ambassador from her majesty the empress of all the Russias, and to beseech his august sovereign to give a fresh proof of the regard she has always expressed for the welfare of this country, by ordering her troops to evacuate it.

"The said serene states flatter themselves, that her imperial majesty will, with her usual goodness, agree with them, and think that so great an army, however well disciplined it may be, must be burdensome to the country and that its stay may beside furnish the Ottoman court with a plausible pretext for causing their troops to enter likewise, and even making this country the theatre of war, which must inevitably be the ruin of it.

"The well known magnanimity of her imperial majesty, will make her with pleasure seize this opportunity of proving to the Polish nation, that those who have resource to her justice are sure to be successful. She will thereby be sure to acquire the gratitude of all the nation, whose sentiments of veneration are already known to her."

This note was proposed in the assembly of the 14th instant by prince Czartorsky, nuncio from Volhynis.

S W E D E N.

The polite and elegant war now carrying on between this power and Denmark is a

non-descript. We have heard of offensive war—of defensive war—of civil war (which this, with all its civility, does not resemble)—of a war of posts—of a war of *pots des chambres*; but none of these can be compared to a war like the present,—in which one army pull off their hats to the other, and declare upon their honour that they are friends, earnestly entreating them at the same time to decamp.—Is it, then, to be called a war of love and friend ship—a war of ceremony—a war of alliance—or a war *pour passer le tems*?

Gottenburgh, Nov. 1, 1788. The convention which was to have expired on the 16th of October, was further prolonged to the 13th instant, and since that period has been again continued to the 15th of May, 1789. This prolongation is the first article of the new treaty; the second is, that the Swedes shall take possession of the place one day after the Danes have quitted them; thirdly, that there shall not be a Danish soldier left in Sweden by the 13th of November; fourthly, that the sick shall be sent out of Sweden free and unmolested; fifthly, that notice shall be given fifteen days both before the expiration of the truce, or in case of any thing being undertaken afterwards; and, sixthly, all places are to be delivered up in their former state.

D E N M A R K.

Swedish note.

Translation of the note delivered by the Swedish ambassador, from baron Sprengforten, to count Bernstorff, prime minister at the court of Copenhagen.

The king has not but with surprise, seen the arguments which count Bernstorff has alleged in the note, which he by order of his Danish majesty, delivered the 13th of September last, and which contains—

"That as long as the auxiliary troops or ships that are to act against Sweden, do not surmount the stipulated number, and that the rest of the Danish forces do not commit any hostilities, the king of Sweden has no ground of complaint."

"His argument his Swedish majesty does not think to be according to the law kept by all nations, and against which the king has ordered the underwritten to protest in the strongest manner. Nevertheless, being inclined to peace, and in order to free the subjects of both kingdoms from unnecessary blood-shed—in a moment, that the reconciliation with the best appearance have be-

gan to restore peace in the north, his Swedish majesty will, for the present, set aside all enquiries for arguments, and alone stick to the promise declared in the note; his Danish majesty had no hostile or other intentions: for the rest, as the king also will confide to what has been represented to him on the subject by Mr. Elliot, envoy and minister plenipotentiary, his majesty wished to prevent the mischief which the further exertion of the war will occasion to both kingdoms: His Swedish majesty, declares to continue in each with his Danish majesty, until he sees the consequences of the present negotiations that are commenced, to restore peace between Sweden and Russia, which his Danish majesty believes to be the object of his wishes: His majesty the

king of Sweden will therefore confine himself with force to repel the auxiliaries already entered into in this kingdom.

(Signed)

SPRENGPORTEN."

Copenhagen, October 5, 1788.

WEST-INDIES.

Jamaica: Montego-Bay, Dec. 6. We are informed that on thursday se'night, the Solebay frigate arrived at Dominica from Barbadoes, with an account of the Charon man of war, and two other 44 gun ships, all armed in flate, being arrived at the last mentioned island on the 25th ult. having on board 800 troops for this island, and a considerable number for Dominica.

UNITED STATES.

The enlightened spirit of philosophy, that is diffused throughout the countries of Europe, has been productive of the most salutary consequences, and not only religious toleration has been the necessary result, but the traces of arbitrary despotism, are, in consequence gradually wearing away. The French monarch is now conceding to his subjects, and instead of establishing a system of absolute despotism in his dominions, as advised by his late ministers, is acting upon the broad principles of renovating the ancient Galic constitution. The states of Brabant have asserted their proper rights, and have lately prevented a glaring encroachment upon the native privileges. The Swedes are jealous of the step lately taken by their sovereign, as being diametrically opposite to the principles of their constitution and the ardent flame of rational liberty, and equitable government, is spreading through Europe and America.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Feb. 4. The electors for this state of a president and vice-president of the United States, have this day unanimously given their votes for general Washington as the former, and John Adams as the latter.

Feb. 6. The house of representatives took into consideration the propriety of passing an act preventing the eldest son of an intestate to inherit by descent any more than any other child. A bill for

that purpose had two readings, and tuesday was appointed for the third reading of the same.

Feb. 9. We are informed that Mr. Thomson of Charlestown, and Mr. Cox of this place, who were concerned in building the bridge across Charles-River, sailed for Ireland a few days since; and if the parties agree respecting the building a bridge over the river Foyle, that messrs. Thomson and Cox will return to this country, where the materials will be collected, and carried over by them to Ireland, for the purpose beforementioned.

Extrait of a letter from London, dated Dec. 3.

"I hope you are not concerned in any of the voyages from your country to Asia. You may rest assured that very pointed orders have been sent by the board of control to the different presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India company."

CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Feb. 2. At sun-rise, Fahrenheit's thermometer was 28° below 0 which is 4° colder than has before been known in this town.

Feb. 4. The electors for this state of a president and vice-president of the United States met, and voted as follows:

FOR GENERAL WASHINGTON	7
JOHN ADAMS	5
SAMUEL HUNTINGTON	2

NEW-YORK.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated November 23, 1788.

"Our new government has orders to garrison this island in the strongest manner possible. Every place is now fortified that is considered as necessary; but for what reason I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military stores lately arrived, and a greater supply is expected, together with a number of troops and three guard-ships of 40 guns each."

Feb. 12. The two houses of legislature have had another conference on the subject of appointing senators, when after much debate, the assembly adhered to their bill, and the senate to their amendments--in consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of this state in the senate of the United States, has failed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

An account of the BIRTHS and BURIALS in the united churches of CHRIST-CHURCH and ST. PETER, in Philadelphia, from December 25, 1787, to December 25, 1788, viz.

Christenings.	{	Males	80
		Females	94
			174

Burials.	{	Males	66
		Females	62
			128

Buried under one year	21
From one to three	27
From three to five	5
From five to ten	3
From ten to twenty	3
From twenty to thirty	7
From thirty to forty	13
From forty to fifty	19
From fifty to sixty	7
From sixty to seventy	17
From seventy to eighty	3
From eighty to ninety	1

The diseases and casualties this year in Christ-Church and St. Peter's.

Apoplexy	2
Bilious cholick	2
Childbed	2
Cramp	1
Dropsy	7
Drowned	2
Decay	4 ²
Fits	9

Fever	9
Flux	1
Hives	4
Hooping cough	1
Imposthume	3
Killed	3
Locked jaw	3
Mortification	1
Nervous fever	2
Old age	2
Purging and vomiting	10
Pleurisy	2
Palsy	2
Small-pox	6
Sore throat	4
Suddenly	1
Teeth and worms	5

CHRISTENINGS.

St. Paul's	51
Swedes	9
First Presbyterian	40
Second do.	43
Third do.	125
Scotch do.	11
Moravians	6
German Lutherans	421
German Reformed	180
Roman Catholics	225
Jews	5

BURIALS.

St. Paul's	24
Swedes	15
First Presbyterian	36
Second do.	26
Third do.	33
Scotch do.	6
Moravians	6
People called Quakers	136
Baptists	14
German Lutherans	157
German Reformed	72
Roman Catholic	147
Society of Free Quakers	12
Jews	2

Christenings this year, 1190. Burials, 1036. Stranger burying-ground--Whites, 62--Blacks, 136.

Some persons who are concerned in islands and marshes on Delaware and Chesapeake bays, can testify, that the waters rise higher now than they were accustomed to do heretofore, on those marshes--Of the former which had been drained, some of the banks have been gradually raised to such a pitch, that it seems almost impossible to raise them higher; the waters have broken others down, so that some parts are now under water, which used to be fast land.

An account of several instances of the

same kind, happening in different parts of Europe, have been lately published, to form an hypothesis, in order to shew that these inundations are periodical; the author of which might have mentioned many more in different quarters of the globe, perhaps enough to shew, that all parts of the earth bordering on the ocean have been, at particular times, subject to such inundations; some traces of which are perceivable even in the history of countries of which we have the least knowledge; as will appear from the following extract from a "General Description of China" shewing what happened there, during the reign of the Emperor Xunus,

"The emperor was troubled by what means to repel the high waters which threatened to overflow the lower part of the country. After many experiments, he gave order at last to one Quenius to cut up a bank again the same; but he not being able to perform it, and leaving the same imperfect, the charge of the work was committed to his son Yvus, who, in the space of thirteen years, effected it, to the great accommodation of the inhabitants.

York, Jan. 28. The rev. Mr Campbell, principal of the York academy, has in his possession a complete model of a roving and spinning machine, to be used in the manufacturing of cotton, and which may be made to run from one to ten thousand spindles. The construction is very curious, and the workmanship elegant.—This model is what is called *one system*: but as many systems as you please may be erected in one frame. It is common for one boy to attend eight systems of four or six spindles each. The model is supposed to be on the principles of Arkwright's in England. Mr. Campbell is willing to treat for the disposal of this machine.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2. State of the quicksilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer, yesterday and to-day, viz.

YESTERDAY.		Degrees
At 4 o'clock, P. M.		10
5	-	8
6	-	6
9	-	3½
10	-	2
12	-	0
T-O-D-A-Y.		Degrees.
At 6 o'clock, P. M.		5 below 0
7	-	4
8	-	2½
half past 8	-	0

Feb. 3. By a proclamation of this date it appears that the following persons are chosen on behalf of this state electors of a president and vice-president of the United States—viz.

Edward Hand,	James Wilson,
George Gibson,	James O'Hara,
John Arndt,	David Grier,
Colli on Read,	Samuel Potts,
Lawrence Keene,	Alexander Graydon.

Feb. 4. The above gentlemen met at Reading, and, on balloting for a president and vice-president, their votes were in favour of

General Washington, as president—and John Adam, a vice-president.

Feb. 5. A farmer, near Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, has lately obtained two barrels of sweet oil (equal in flavour, it is said, to that of the olive) from hickory nuts, by expression. One half of a kernel of the smallest species of this nut, the shell-bark, yielded on experiment, 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from the nut has been used in diet, and also burnt, for want of worse, in lamps. Every day's experience serve to convince us of the resources of our country for promoting wealth and happiness. A manufactory of pot-ash, lately established at Sunbury, is in a flourishing condition.—New-York, we are informed, exported during the last year, no less than 13,24 barrels of that valuable article of commerce.

The general assembly of this state made a quorum for business.

Feb. 19. A bill is now published for consideration for incorporating this city.

DE LA W A R E.

Dover, Feb. 4. This day the three electors for this state balloted for a president and vice president of the United States—and were unanimous for

General Washington,
and
John Jay, esquire.

MARYLAND.

Clearances from the port of Baltimore, from the 1st. of January 1788 to the 1st. of January 1789.

Ships 52, Snows 7, Brigantines 126, Schooners 276, Sloops 154, Total 615.

Belonging to the port:

24 Ships, 29 Brigs,
28 Sea-Schooners and Sloops.

Baltimore, Feb. 17. The loan for erecting buildings in this town for the use of congress, fills up with great rapidity, such is the spirit and patriotism of our citizens.

Feb. 4. Six of the 8 electors (a being unavoidably absent) met and voted for General Washington as president, and

Judge Harrison, vice president, of the United States.

Baltimore Feb. 10. The inhabitants of this town are subscribing to a provisional loan, for the purpose of erecting in this town, a house for holding the sessions, of congress; with other proper buildings for the great offices of the United States.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Jan. 26. Returns from the several districts, excepting one, have been received by council, of electors for choosing on behalf of this state, a president and vice-president of the United States. viz.

John Pride,	Wm. Fitzhugh,
Zachariah Johnston,	Anthony Walke,
John Harvie,	Patrick Henry,
John Roane, jun.	Edward Stevens,
David Stuart,	Warner Lewis,
	James Wood.

No return received for Suffex.

Feb. 4. This day ten of the twelve electors for this state met at the capitol, for the purpose of choosing a president, and vice-president of the United States; the ballots stood as follows:

For general Washington; *president*, 10, John Adams, *vice-president*, 5, George Clinton, do. 3, John Hancock, 1, John Jay, 1.

Feb. 12. The following gentlemen are elected representatives in the congress of the United States, for this state, viz:

John Page,	Theodoric Bland.
James Madison, jun.	Richard B. Lee,
Samuel Griffin,	Andrew Moore,
	Alexander White,

Fredericksburg, Feb. 5. On monday morning the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 10 deg: 0.

Alexandria, Feb. 12. John Whealing, Agnes Campbell and John Stokes, were last Saturday detected in counterfeiting Spanish milled dollars, badly executed, some of which had been passed in this town previous to their detection.

Kentucky.

By a letter from Louisville, dated Jan. 16, 1789, received at Fredericksburg, it is said that gen. W—lk—ns—n has fitted out a small fleet for an expedition to New Orleans, consisting of 25 large boats (some of which carry three-pounders, and all of them swivels) manned by 150 hands, well armed, to fight their way down the Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulph of Mexico:—that the cargoes on board are chiefly made up of tobacco, flour, and provisions of all

kinds, some of which has lain in warehouses these 3 or 4 years.

A mr. Marier, who was sent by a crowned head from Europe, to gather knowledge in the science of botany—has made the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi the object of his mission all last summer: his collection consists of natural, animal and vegetable curiosities. He sets out in a few days hence for Kaskaskies, on the Mississippi, from whence, in company with a French jesuit, he undertakes to travel by land to California, on the pacific ocean, a tour of near 2000 miles through a country inhabited by unknown savages and beasts, and never before traversed by a white man—except the attempt made by capt. Carver, who, travelled 1500 miles without success, from California. If our adventurer arrives, he is to proceed to Old Mexico, through Peru to Acapulco, and thence to the East-Indies—from whence he is to return home by land through China, Arabia, Tartary, &c. to his native shore."

NORTH-CAROLINA.

French-Broad-River, Dec. 18, 1788. Sevier is just returned from an excursion into the Indian country: he has captured 27 women and children, without any person being killed on either side. His object was prisoners to redeem those taken at Gallespy's fort. He has dispatched a letter to the enemy offering an exchange, and proposing with it to terminate the war.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Ninety-six Dec. 18th. The grand jurors for this district have presented, as a GRIEVANCE OF THE GREATEST MAGNITUDE, the many late interferences of the legislature of the state in private contracts between debtor and creditor.

Charleston Jan: 7. The legislature of this state convened to meet on the 5th instant, formed a quorum this day—when the assembly and senate by joint ballot chose, as electors of a president and vice-president of the United States, general Gadsden, mr. justice Heyward, colonel Laurens, mr. justice Grimké, general Pinckney Edward Rutledge esq. and

A Simkins, esq.

The honourable Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard, esquires, were chosen at the same time, senators in the congress of the United States.

Jan 16. A silver mine has been discovered in the interior country of this state the ore of which, on a trial made by a full mineralogist, appears to be extremely rich.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated Dec. 18, 1788.

"Two new light-houses are now erecting; one on the North Rock, five leagues in the sea, the other on Rack or Wreck Hill; and we daily look for 500 troops to garrison our new fortifications."

Jan. 26. This day Charles Pinckney, esq; was chosen governor, and Alexander Gillon, esq. lieutenant governor of this state — and John Sumpter, judge Burke, doct. Tucker, Daniel Huger, and William Smith, esqs. are elected representatives in congress.

Notice to Navigators.

The commissioners of pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charleston, have given public notice, that the light-house opposite the ship-channel of the bar of said harbour, is now lighted, and will be regularly so continued. Vessels bound into the port of Charleston, may with safety venture into 7 fathoms water, having the light to bear from west to north.

GEORGIA.

The hon. William Few, and col. Gunn, are appointed senators for this state in congress.

August, Jan. 6. The general assembly convened and chose his honour George Walton, esquire, governor of this state, the hon. John Powell esquire, speaker, and James M. Simmons esquire, clerk of the house;

Also

Col. George Handley,
His honour George Walton,
John King, esq.,
Col. John Milton,
Henry Osborne, esq.

Electors of a president, and vice-president of the United States.

Crops have been good this season: — 22 or 25,000 barrels of rice (which sells at 10s 6d per cwt.) 4,000 hinds tobacco, worth 16s. 4d. with other produce in proportion.

WESTERN TERRITORY.

We are informed that a treaty has at length been concluded with the Indians, by the governor of the Western Territory, on behalf of the United States; but are sorry to add that the number of Indians assembled fell short of our hopes and expectations. Parties of the latter continue to be very troublesome on the frontiers.

MARRIAGES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At Boston, *mr. West* to *miss Hannah Watts*—*rev. Theoprentiss* to *miss Mary Scollay*—*mr. Lemuel Tileson* to *miss Polly Minns*.

At Salem, *mr. William Archer* to *miss Polly Daland*.

At Roxbury, *mr. Benjamin Corey* to *miss Betsy Ward*.

At Plymouth, *capt. Thomas Nicholson* to *miss Hannah Otis*.

At Stroughton, *capt. Elijah Hunter* to *miss Jane Kilby*.

At Bedford, *mr. Jeremiah Goldsmith* to *miss Sally Converse*.

At Braintree, *mr. Eli Hayden* to *miss Charlotte Soper*.

CONNECTICUT.—At New-haven, *mr. Jesse Root junr.* to *miss Rebecca Fish*.

NEW-YORK.—At New York *mr. John Elvy of New Jersey* to *miss Schenck*.

PENNSYLVANIA.—At Philadelphia, *Benjamin Bostock of Baybadoes, esq.* to *miss Budden, daughter of the late capt. James Budden*.

DELAWARE.—At Dover, *mr. Joseph Sykes* to *miss Angelica Killen*.

VIRGINIA.—At Richmond, *the rev. Elkanah Talley* to *ms. Anderson, relict of col. John Anderson*—*Merriweather Jones, esq.* to *miss Lucy Franklin Read*.

At Norfolk, *Daniel Norton, esq.* to *miss Carr Tucker*.

At Gloucester county, *Francis Whiting, esq.* to *miss Polly Fox*.

At Alexandria, *mr. Nathaniel Willes* to *miss Mary Cartmill*.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.—At Charleston, *doct. Thomas M. Calla of New Jersey* to *miss Sarah Legaré*—*mr. Isaac Cowse* to *miss Ann Prince*—*Morris Simmons, esq.* to *miss Elizabeth Simmons*—*mr. John Frederick Genrick* to *miss Emilia Smith*—*mr. John Lloyd, junr.* to *miss Mary Tristler*—*major Edward Pilton* to *miss Susannah Frances Barksdale*.

Deaths.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—At Portsmouth, *mr. Patrick Jones*—*ms. Melitable Odiorne, aged 86*—*ms. Dorcas Miller*—*mr. Joseph Tapley*.

At Rye, *rev. Samuel Parsons, aged 78*.

At Hollis, *miss Lydia Worcester*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At Boston, *Thomas Farnum, esq.*—*miss Sally Wild, aged 20*—*miss Lydia Rogers, aged 17*—*ms. Rebecca Snoton, widow of the late capt. Thomas Snoton*—*rev. John Miller*—*ms. Elizabeth Wild, wife of deacon Daniel Wild*—*mr. Ebenezer Kneeland*—*mr. John Whitten*.

At Salem, *ms. Eunice Samson, wife of mr. Joseph Samson*—*ms. Mary Slewwan*—*mr. Jonathan Ober, aged 22*.

At Worcester, *ms. Mary M. Carty, consort of dect. Thaddeus M. Carty*.

At Gloucester, *capt. Josiah Ingersoll, aged 74*.